

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts

No. 2123.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.—The NEXT ANNUAL MEETING will be held at NORWICH, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, and the following days.

President—J. D. HOOKER, M.D. D.C.L. F.R.S. &c.

Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to G. GRIFFITH, M.A., Assistant General Secretary, 1, Wood-side, Harrow-on-the-Hill. Information respecting the Local Arrangements may be obtained from the Local Secretaries, Norwich.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Office of GERMAN MASTER of the School will shortly be VACANT.—For particulars, apply (inclosing a stamped and directed envelope) to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a General ASSEMBLY of the Academicians and Associates, held on Tuesday, the 20th of June, FREDERICK LEIGHTON, Esq., was elected a ROYAL ACADEMICIAN. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT EXHIBITION, EXHIBITION-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THIRD and CONCLUDING SERIES of Celebrated Persons who have died since 1860, and a Supplementary Collection of others before that date, is NOW OPEN DAILY.

Admission, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 1s. each person; Tuesdays, 2s. 6d.

Open from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m. Catalogues 1s. and 1s. 6d.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE INSTITUTION for LADIES, TUFNELL PARK, CAMDEN-ROAD, LONDON.

Fee for Residents in Finishing School, 60 Guineas per annum. Middle School, 40 Guineas

" " Elementary School, 30 Guineas "

Payment reckoned from Entrance.

Governess-Students received. Certificates granted. For Prospective, with List of Rev. Patrons and Lady Patronesses, address Mrs. MORSE, Lady Principal at the College.

Scriptural Teaching under the Superintendence of Rev. Wm. McCall and Rev. J. Wright.

Master.

Lectures	By various Lecturers
Latin	Mr. Wood and Mr. Home.
French	Mr. Wood.
German	Messrs. Des Portes and De Meilliac.
Italian	Mr. P. P. French.
Spanish	Sigñor Pizzetti.
Piano	Mr. W. Macfarren and Mr. C. Gardner.
Singing	Miss E. Boose and Mr. W. H. Monk.
Dancing and Calisthenics	Mr. Webb George.
Diary Medical Attendant	Dr. Rawlinson.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE, GUERNSEY. Founded A.D. 1563.

Visitor—THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Principal—THE REV. JOHN OATES, M.A., Lincoln Coll., Oxford. Vice-Principal and Master of the Modern School—H. C. WATSON, M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

Valuable Scholarships and Exhibitions are open to persons educated at Elizabeth College. For Prospective, &c., apply to the Principal.

ESTABLISHMENT for the EDUCATION of YOUNG WOMEN, Rue St.-Jacques, Bruges, Belgium.

Lady Principal—MISS FANNY MÜLLER.

This Institution, established on a comprehensive plan by the Magistrates of Bruges, and at no great distance from the Sea, offers the most favourable opportunities both for intellectual culture and healthy bodily development. The Institution is conducted by the most eminent Professors in their places, and the Principal devotes all her time and energies to a careful supervision of the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils.

The curriculum of instruction comprises, besides four modern languages, all those subjects which it is necessary for every well-educated young woman to know. For Prospective, and any further information apply to Miss Fanny Müller, n^o 22, Rue St.-Jacques, Bruges, Belgium.

MALVERN COLLEGE. President and Visitor—The Lord Bishop of WORCESTER. Head Master—The REV. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Sons of Gentlemen are educated at a moderate cost, and pupils are prepared for Oxford or Cambridge, and for Military and Civil Examinations. There is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

Scholarships of considerable value are attached to the College. Pupils are boarded with the Assistant Masters, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Full information on application to HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., the Secretary.

MALVERN COLLEGE.—On Wednesday, July 29th, there will be an Examination for a Classical Scholarship, value 30*s.*, for Three Years, and for an Exhibition, value 30*s.* Also for a Modern Department Exhibition, value 20*s.* with Papers in English Grammar and Composition. Literature and General Knowledge. Candidates must be under 15 years on July 29. For particulars apply to the Head Master.

CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER of long practical experience in England, and with a personal knowledge of the Mining Districts of Europe, where his duties have a wide range, desires to unite with them Occasional Inspections and Examinations of Mines or Mining Accounts, in England and on the Continent, and ISABELLE REINER, whose family his acquaintance would enable him to do a modest exchange to parties desirous of Reports on Mineral Districts.—Address Q. F., 33, Grove End-road, St. John's wood, London.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE, and ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION, on TUESDAY, July 7th, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street.

President. The Very Reverend DR. STANLEY, Dean of Westminster. Stewards.

D. H. Stone, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff	Mark Lemon, Esq.
W. McArthur, Esq., Sheriff	R. R. W. Lingan, Esq.
Sir Sydney Waterlow, Alderman	W. Longman, Esq.
John Bell, Esq.	W. H. Smith, Esq.
W. Cowlishaw, Esq.	T. Middleton, Esq.
G. E. Eyre, Esq., M.A.	W. Mulley, Esq.
J. Hain Finsell, Esq.	J. Myers, Esq., Southampton.
T. D. Galpin, Esq.	G. W. Petter, Esq.
W. H. H. Glazebrook, M.A.	G. W. F. Ross, Esq., F.R.A.S.
John Hudson, Esq.	J. Ruskin, Esq., M.A.
G. E. Hudson, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.	G. A. Salter, Esq.
Cholmondeley A. Leigh, Esq.	T. Scott, Esq.
	G. Spalding, Esq.
	G. Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Stewards, the Council, at the London Tavern, or of J. S. Hodson, Secretary, 12, Chadwell-street, Myddleton-square, E.C.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of the Stewards, the Council, at the London Tavern, or of J. S. Hodson, Secretary, 12, Chadwell-street, Myddleton-square, E.C.

A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, residing in the North of England, Doctor of Science, Bachelor of Medicine (with Honours), and holder of several Medals of his University, desires to receive as BOARDERS One or Two PUPILS, to be instructed in any of the departments of Natural Science and Medicine. The Applicant must present a certificate of National Science honours, either Oxford or Cambridge, for the Preliminary Examinations of London University. *See References* to distinguished Scientific men in London, Edinburgh, and elsewhere.—Applications to be addressed to M.B., care of Mr. D. Nutt, Bookseller, 270, Strand.

CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP, value 30*s.* for Three Years.—On WEDNESDAY, July 29th, there will be an Examination at MALVERN COLLEGE for the above. For particulars apply to the Head Master.

GERMANY.—Dr. KLOSE, at Cannstatt-on-the-Neckar, Wittenberg, resides in his Establishment, a residence for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, and offers them besides an excellent opportunity of learning German and French, all the comforts of a well-regulated institution. Only six English Pupils are received.—For Prospective, &c., apply to Mr. MAST, Bebras College, Pimlico, London.

EDUCATION.—GERMANY.—MISS DELTHEY'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, Hanau, near Frankfurt-on-Main.—First-rate Education, limited number of Pupils, home comforts. References to Clergymen and Parents of former Pupils. Good references required.—Apply, by letter, as above.

LATIN and EUCLID.—Any Lady who gives PRIVATE LESSONS in the above is INVITED to WRITE, stating terms, to A. R. 10, Holland-street, Kensington.

SCARBOROUGH.—HOWARD VILLA.—Mr. J. S. BARKER, B.A., receives a few GENTLEMEN to prepare for the Civil Service or other Public Examinations.—Terms, 5*s.* per annum.

AN EDINBURGH GRADUATE (Classical Honours)—large experience in first-class Schools—desires a MASTERSHIP (English or Classical). Terms (Non-resident), 14*s.* to 18*s.*—P. H. Robertson & Scott, Edinburgh.

AN ENGLISH LADY wishes to find a SITUATION in a good Family for a HANOVERIAN Governess, who she highly recommends. Besides her other qualifications, the Young Lady is a very good Musician and Vocalist. References exchanged.—For particulars, address (post-paid), W. E. Mullagh, more Sligo.

SCHOLASTIC PARTNERSHIP, with a view to ultimate transfer.—The Principal of a School for Gentleman's Daughters on the South Coast, which has been established nearly twenty years, wishes to arrange a PARTNERSHIP with a well-qualified LADY. Capital required from 30*s.* to 90*s.* This presents a most desirable opening to any Lady able to introduce six pupils at once. No agents need apply.—Address B.B.A. Messrs. Treacher, North-street, Brighton.

ASPLEY SCHOOL, WOBURN, Bedfordshire, conducted by DR. LOVELL, formerly of Winslow Hall and Mannheim, Author of 'The Practical German Grammar,' 'Epitome of English History,' and other Educational Works. The School is situated in the neighbourhood of the Public Schools, Military College, Army and Navy Examinations. The general Instruction comprises the Latin and Greek Languages and Classics, Geography, History, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and pure Mathematics; together with French and German, Drawing, Painting, and Music. The premises are extensive and among the best suited for College purposes in all England. A space of eight acres, on a lofty terrace, is used for cricket and other athletic sports. The village of Aspley is a remarkably healthy locality, one mile from Woburn Sands Station. Inclusive terms, 5*s.* to 60 Guineas, according to age on entrance.

PRIVATE TUTOR; also for Vacation.—In a healthy Village on the Sussex Coast. Two Hours from Victoria Station.—A Clergyman, M.A. of Oxford, Scholar of his College, without Parochial Cure, and assisted by Resident and Visiting Tutors. Pupil in Mathematics, Latin, Languages, and Art. RECEIVES into his Family about TWELVE GENTLEMEN, whom he undertakes to prepare for their careers in Life. References to eminent Scholars and to Parents given, and satisfactory References requested.—Apply for papers to MACMILLAN & CO., 16, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

TO NOBILITY and GENTLEMEN.—A LADY of good family seeks an ENGAGEMENT where a trustworthy Gentlewoman would be required, either as Companion or Chaperon to Orphans.—Address A. C., Hatchard's Library, Piccadilly, W.

ORGAN.—Lessons and Practice, at 143, Strand, on a fine Instrument (with two Manuals and full Pedal Compass). Pupils and Students may arrange terms on application to W. V. S. 143, Strand Organist, St. Michael, Stockwell.

T. M'LENN begs to call attention to his method of CLEANING and RESTORING OIL PAINTINGS.—of art which, with valuable Pictures, it is so dangerous to neglect.—T. M'LENN, 7, Haymarket.

THE MARBLE SCULPTURE Soc., at the GALLERY of ARTS, adjoining Lloyd's Marine Wharf, Vauxhall-bridge, Pimlico, are now offered FOR SALE, at greatly Reduced Prices, the premises being required for other purposes. The Gallery open for Visitors from 8 a.m. until dusk.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—The Premium of TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS offered for a Series of Drawings has been awarded to the Author of the Illustrations of 'SHAKESPEARE,' found to be H. C. SELOUS, of Gloucester-road, REGENT'S PARK. LEWIS POOCOCK, Hon. Sec. June 30, 1868, 444, West Strand.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.—Photography is taught in Class, at 7*s.* ed.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for 1*s.* 6*d.* the Perfect Course of Study. London: 29, Paternoster-row, E.C.

CAPE and NATAL.—SUB-EDITOR and PUBLISHER wanted for the *English News* and *Cape and Natal News*, published fortnightly, on the departure and arrival of the Cape Mail. A preference given to those having local knowledge.—Apply, by letter, stating age, previous occupation, salary required, &c., to S. V. MORGAN, 29, Bow-lane, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES and BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—WANTED, a SUB-EDITOR and PUBLISHER, possessing a local knowledge of above Countries, for a weekly Newspaper published in London, and forwarded by each copy to Cape Mail steamer. Apply, by letter, stating age, qualification, remuneration required, &c., to S. V. MORGAN, 29, Bow-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Applicants not replied to within a fortnight will please consider the matter void.

BRAZIL RIVER PLATE, &c.—SUB-EDITOR and PUBLISHER wanted for a fortnightly Newspaper, published in London, and forwarded by each out-going Steamer. A knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese, together with local experience, necessary.—Apply by letter, stating age, qualification, remuneration required, &c., to S. V. MORGAN, 29, Bow-lane, London, E.C. Applicants not replied to within a fortnight will please consider the matter void.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS and PUBLISHERS.—TO BE LET, a capital House and Shop, situated in Fleet-street, Covent-garden, fitted up expressly for Weekly Newspapers, &c., and lately occupied by *Weekly News*. Apply to MR. QUINTIN & MOTLEY, Auctioneers, &c., 37, Royal Exchange. (2995.)

A FIRST-CLASS VERBATIM REPORTER desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT.—Address "REPORTER," care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

A GENTLEMAN, connected with the Metropolis Press, has time to write ONE or TWO LEADERS for a Liberal Provincial Journal.—Address A. B. C., care of Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of experience, as a REPORTER, to sub-edit a Daily Provincial Newspaper. He must be able to write news, &c., and have some knowledge of Photography. Letters to "Press," stating particulars of former engagements and salary required, care of Mr. Green, Advertising Agent, Chancery-lane, London.

PRESS.—A Writer of Experience and recognized Ability has leisure to CONTRIBUTE LEADING ARTICLES, or a LONDON LETTER, to a Liberal Journal. First-class references.—T. F., 54, Paradise-street, Lambeth, S.E.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, owned solely to the Proprietor of "THE TIMES," established for seven years on one of our leading Provincial Towns. Its principles are thoroughly Protestant, and moderately Conservative. The circulation is extensive, and the advertising connexion large. A Jobbing Business is attached to the establishment.—Applications of a bond & character to be made to J. G., Messrs. Barker & White, 33, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, by an Advertisement Agent and Clerk, having a fair connexion amongst Publishers and others, to manage the ADVERTISING BRANCH of a Magazine or Periodical. Good References.—Address AGENT, 151, Cheapside, E.C.

GENTLEMEN of any Profession, who desire to increase their incomes, are invited to undertake AGENCIES for an old-established Scottish Life Assurance Office. Liberal Commissions allowed.—Apply to M. T., care of Messrs. Robertson & Scott, Advertising Agents, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, stating occupation, and whether a private or advertised Agency be desired.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS in the *PALL MALL GAZETTE*.—Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted in the *PALL MALL GAZETTE* at a charge of Half-a-Crown. They may be sent through any Advertising Agent, News-agent or Librarian, or, privately authenticated, to the Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

LORD MACAULAY on MILTON and MACCHIAVELLI.—A Cheap Edition of these Two Essays, handsomely printed in clear and legible type, in fcap. 8vo. price SIXPENCE.—LONDON: LONGMANS and Co. Paternoster-row.

GOVERNOR, SUPERIOR.—A Lady desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Teaches English generally, French, German, the Rudiments of Latin, Music and Drawing. First-class References.—Address C. G., Horwich, Bolton, Lancashire.

ORGAN.—Lessons and Practice, at 143, Strand, on a fine Instrument (with two Manuals and full Pedal Compass). Pupils and Students may arrange terms on application to W. V. S. 143, Strand Organist, St. Michael, Stockwell.

T. M'LENN begs to call attention to his method of CLEANING and RESTORING OIL PAINTINGS.—of art which, with valuable Pictures, it is so dangerous to neglect.—T. M'LENN, 7, Haymarket.

THE MARBLE SCULPTURE Soc., at the GALLERY of ARTS, adjoining Lloyd's Marine Wharf, Vauxhall-bridge, Pimlico, are now offered FOR SALE, at greatly Reduced Prices, the premises being required for other purposes. The Gallery open for Visitors from 8 a.m. until dusk.



TO TEACHERS of CHEMISTRY.—A RESIDENT MASTER is REQUIRED in the Science College, Chester. There is a large and well-furnished Laboratory.—Address, stating age, experience, &c., the Rev. ARTHUR BLOD, Chester.

THE GREAT PICTURE.

THE GREATEST PICTURE of modern Times, under Royal patronage, **THE PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM of the CITY of LIVERPOOL to the PRINCE OF WALES**, just completed by Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER MELVILLE, containing between 400 and 500 Portraits of the Celebrated Personages of the day. On Exhibition Daily, at 17 and 18, Cornhill, from Ten to Five. Admission is, each person. Large Photographs have just been taken of this Picture by the London Stereoscopic Company.

A SPAGNOLETTI, on Panel, 5 feet 2 by 4 feet 3 inches; also, a Meris, a Hemakam, and Seven other Pictures, to be SOLD in One Lot, cheap.—For particulars to view, apply to G. T. AULM, OXFORD HOUSE, Anerley-hill, Crystal Palace Station.

NOTICE.—To Photographic Artists, Print-sellers, and Publishers, the AUTOTYPE PRINTING and PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited) hereby GIVE NOTICE, That they are the sole Possessors of the Patent granted Mr. Swan for producing Photographs in Carbon and other permanent Processes, and for Applications of Carbon for the use of the Process, for vending Pictures produced by the Process, and be addressed to them, at their Temporary Offices, 5, Haymarket, London.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—*The Arboretum, Lamington*, elegantly and conveniently fitted up in the express part of the Woods, on the Science of HYDROPATHY, under the Medical Supervision of a careful and experienced Resident Physician. This Establishment is less than ten minutes' walk from the Great Western and London and North-Western Stations.—For terms apply to the Secretary, at The Arboretum.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES.—A few Copies of NOEL HUMPHREYS's magnificent Work on BRITISH BUTTERFLIES, published at £1. 1s. 6d. may be had at the reduced price of 15s. of T. J. ALLMAN, 463, Oxford-street, London. It contains hand-coloured Plates of 300 different Varieties, and is handsomely bound in full gilt claret cloth, gilt edges.

BRITISH MOTHS.—A few Copies of NOEL HUMPHREYS's splendid Work on BRITISH MOTHS, 2 vols. in 1, published at 2l. 2s. may be had at the reduced price of 25s. of T. J. ALLMAN, 463, Oxford-street, London. It contains hand-coloured Plates of 680 different Varieties, and is handsomely bound in full gilt claret cloth, gilt edges.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent.—CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED. Subscribed Capital £1,750,000.

Directors.
LAWFORD ALCAND, Esq., Chairman.
Major-General Henry Pelham Sir J. Emerson Tennent,
Burn, Bart.
Harry George Gordon, Esq. Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq. F. P. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
Manager—C. J. BRAINE, Esq.
The Directors are pleased to inform the following terms, viz.:—For one year, at 5 per cent.; for three years, at 5½; and for six years and upwards, at 6 per cent. per annum.
Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.
By Order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.
THE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to effect Investments on Mortgage, in Ceylon and Mauritius, with or without their guarantee, as may be desired.
For further particulars application to be made at the Office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London. By Order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

BEDFORD HOTEL, BRIGHTON.—Every endeavour is made to render this Hotel equal to its long-existing repute. The Coffee-rooms with extensive sea-frontage, have been enlarged and improved. Communications to "THE MANAGER" will be promptly attended to.

IMPORTANT MS. RENT ROLL.—Rental of Lands appointed for the jointure of MARY, COUNTESS of PEMBROKE, wife of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, and Daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., and Lord President of Wales. 72 leaves, small folio, half cal, neatly written, vellum title, 10s.

THOMAS BEWICK.—An ILLUSTRATED LIST of a few Recent Purchases from interesting Private Collections, comprising several very rare and important examples of his unrivalled works, FREE for two stamps.—EDWIN PEARSON (late of 64, St Martin's-lane, W.C.), 1, Upper Smith-street, Northampton-square, London, E.C.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea to any amount according to the supply required. All the best New Books, English, French, and German, immediately on publication. Prospective lists of New Publications, gratis and post free.—"A Clever Collection of Small Books offered for Sale at greatly reduced prices may also be had on application." Booth's, CHURTON'S, HODGES', and SAUNDERS & ORLEY'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, near the Polytechnic.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, 15 vols. Svo. very scarce, 10l. 15s.

SUSSEX WORTHIES, LOWER, royal 4to, half bound, illustrated, 15s. Printed for Subscribers only, at 30s.

WATT'S BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA, 4 vols. 4to. half mor. gilt top, 5l. 5s.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 vols. half russia, gilt, 5l. 15s.

NAPOLEON I., CORRESPONDENCE, 18 vols. svo. half calf gilt, 3l. 5s.

CATALOGUE of OLD BOOKS for a stamp.

W. J. Smith, 42, North-street, Brighton.

TRENT COLLEGE.

PATRONS.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

EARL OF HARROWBY, K.G.

EARL HOWE.

THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

EARL MANVERS.

EARL SPENCER, K.G.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BART.

HEAD MASTER.

REV. THOMAS FORD FENN, M.A., TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The NEXT HALF-YEAR begins AUGUST 13th.

The College stands in an elevated and healthy situation, at the distance of nearly two miles from Trent Junction, between Derby and Nottingham.

The Course of Instruction includes a thorough English Education in all its Branches; Latin, French, Geography, and History; Mathematics, Vocal Music, and Drawing, as taught in the Schools of Art. Boys in the two Upper Forms will have the option of learning Greek or German. LECTURES will be given in Natural History, Chemistry, &c. The Boys are carefully instructed in Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

The Religious Instruction is given in accordance with the Holy Scriptures, and the Doctrines of the Church of England as set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Terms are £1. Quarter, to be paid in advance. A further sum of 11 per Quarter is required to be paid in advance, which covers all expenses of Books, Repairs of Clothes, and Medical attendance. No other charges are made, and no Bills sent home. Boys not nominated by Shareholders pay an Entrance fee of £1.

For admission apply to the Rev. T. F. FENN, TRENT COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

SEE MUDIE'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR FOR JULY.

Postage free on application.

BOOKS FOR LONG VOYAGES.

SEE MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE FOR JULY.

Postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

First-Class Subscription,

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

BOOK SOCIETIES.

BOOK SOCIETIES in direct communication with the LIBRARY are now established in nearly every Town and Village of the Kingdom. Two or three friends in any neighbourhood may unite in one Subscription, and obtain a constant succession of the New Books as they appear, on moderate terms.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

FREE DELIVERY OF BOOKS.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY MESSENGERS deliver the New Books at the Residences of Subscribers, in every part of London and the immediate Neighbourhood, on a plan which has given general satisfaction for many years.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

CHEAP BOOKS.

SEE MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE FOR JULY.

Postage free on application.

* * * All the Books in Circulation, or on Sale, at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, may also be obtained with the least possible delay, by all Subscribers to MUDIE'S MANCHESTER LIBRARY, Cross-street, Manchester; and from all Booksellers and Literary Institutions in connexion with the Library.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, NEW OXFORD-STREET. CITY OFFICE—4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

This day is published,
A CATALOGUE of a valuable COLLECTION of RARE, CURIOUS, and USEFUL BOOKS, including specimens from the Press of Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Wynen, and other Early English Printers—some most rare and interesting Articles in Early English Literature, including Eight of the original Quarto Editions of Shakespeare's Plays, printed in his lifetime—the First Folio Edition of his Collected Plays, 1623, 1632, 1635—splendid Books of Prints, Illustrated Works, Pictures, &c., the impressions of the Engravings being in the choicest and most desirable state, chiefly selected from the valuable library of the late B. G. Williams, Esq., collected during the last sixty years with great care and judgment, and now on sale, at the moderate prices affixed, by JOSEPH LILLY, 17, and 18, New-street, and 5a, Garrick-street, Covent-garden, London. * * * This CATALOGUE, consisting of 100 pages Svo., will be forwarded on the receipt of six postage-stamps.

BRITISH and FOREIGN SHELLS.

Mr. R. DAMON, of Weymouth, continues to supply Single Specimens and Named Collections of BRITISH SHELLS, including most of the rarer kinds. Price List, ad.

Elementary and other Collections of FOREIGN SHELLS.

An Abridged Catalogue of Collections in British and Foreign Shells and Fossils, with Lists and other Publications, sent.

MONOGRAM SHAWL BROOCHES, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Scarf Pins, &c. carved from the solid Gold or Silver.—BARCLAY, 8, Green-street, Leicester-square.

MONOGRAMS.—Part M. of BARCLAY'S MONOGRAMS is now ready, price 5s. to Subscribers; to Non-subscribers, £s. Also, the former Parts may be had.—BARCLAY, 8, Green-street, Leicester-square.

SPoons and FORKS.—50 Designs for Marking Spoons and Forks with Arms, Crest, or Monogram, in a new manner, price 5s.—BARCLAY, 8, Green-street, Leicester-square.

Sales by Auction

The valuable Collection of Greek and Roman Coins formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire.

MESSRS.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 6, and four following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable COLLECTION OF GREEK and ROMAN COINS, in Gold, Silver, and Bronze, some fine and rare, including Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver Paterae, and Proof Pieces, &c., formed by the late THOMAS NORRIS, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire. Also, his large and varied Collection of English and Foreign Medals, in Silver and Bronze, including many choice Specimens of the Tudor, Stuart, and Restoration periods, and some fine Gold and Silver

No. XIX., JULY, price 2s.
THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL of
SCIENCE.

Darwin and Pangaea.
2. Gold in California (with Coloured Lithograph). By John A. Allen. Price 1s.
3. On the Color Patterns of Butterflies (with Page Plate). By Rev. H. H. Higgins, M.A.
4. The Modern Aspects of Physical Science.
5. On Musical Scales. By Sir John F. W. Herschel, Bart., F.R.S.
6. On the Measurement of the Luminous Intensity of Light (with Two Plates). By William Crooke, F.R.S.
Chronicles of Science.
The Public Health—England and Scotland.

John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington-street.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL, for JULY. Price 1s. With Plate Engraving of Bang's "Cast Iron Bone Mill" and Fifty-three Wood Engravings.

On Some Points of Practice in Iron Founding; The Latest Cloth and War-Ships; The Iron Industry of the Cumberland District; Coin and Coining; Aluminium Bronze; Dynamite; Merton's Machine for Stripping Flax and Hemp; The Mont Cenis Railway; Sewing Machine Accessories; Recent Patents; Washing Printers' Rollers; Muir's Reaping Machine; Mr. W. G. Smith's State of Water in Oceans; Mackenzie & Robinson; Stoppers for Bottles—Prudential, Cooper, & Cotterill; Spinning Machinery—Eaton; Railways—Wheels—Kingsland.

Laws, Reports, Reviews of Books, Mechanics' Library, Foreign Literature, Correspondence, Scientific Societies, Monthly Notes, List of Patents, &c.

London: Longman, Patriarch-row; Editors' Office (Office for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

THE ART-JOURNAL, for JULY, 1868, price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

LINE ENGRAVINGS.
1. WAITING an AUDIENCE, after J. L. E. Meissonier.
2. WATT'S FIRST EXPERIMENT, after M. Stone.
The usual Literary Contributions relating to the Fine Arts.
Also, Part XVI. of the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.
London and New York: Virtue & Co.

NO. IV., JULY, price One Shilling.

THE LONDON STUDENT.

1. An Attempt at a Lesson in English. By J. W. Hales, M.A.
2. Recreation. By Prof. Seeley, University College.
3. On the Teaching of Chemistry in Schools—Lectures. By C. W. Heaton, Charing Cross Medical College.
4. Pre-Raphaelite Art and Poetry. Part III. The Results. By Prof. Burroughs, F.R.S.
5. An Old Student of English. By Prof. Henry Morley.
6. Thoughts on the Collegiate System.

Reviews—Correspondence—News.

John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington-street.

THE BOTANICAL MAGAZINE. Edited by Dr. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S. No. 223, JULY, 2s. 6d. contains Coloured Plates of Agave dasylophoides (double plate)—Aubertia verbenaria—Nasonia punctata—Paeonia emodi—Pharbitis Nil, var. limbata.
L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE. Edited by Rev. H. D. DOMBRAIN, No. 90, JULY, 2s. 6d. contains Coloured Plates of Saccolabium Ampullaceum Rosinii—Clematis, John Gould Veitch—Azalea, Sir Robert Napier—Auricula, John Waterson.
L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Now ready (price One Shilling), the JULY Number of THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE.

Contents.

I. KITTY. By the Author of 'Dr. Jacob'—'John and I,' &c. Chap. X. to XIX.
II. BRITTANY and the BRETONS. By the Author of 'A Walking Tour round Ireland.'
III. MY GRANDFATHER'S CODICIL.
IV. AFTER THE GEOGRAPHICAL.
V. FALLEN SHADOWS: a Poem.
VI. MEG HARTLEY'S CURE. By Florence Marryat.
VII. A TRIP TO SARK.
VIII. THE CONJURER'S CALL. By the Author of '500 Reward.'
IX. MY UNCLE WILLIAM'S DEAD WIG.
X. WHERE SHALL WE GO THIS SUMMER.
XI. THE COURT of the EMPRESS CATHERINE II. From the Journal of a German Princess.
XII. HEBE. By the Knight of Innishowen.
Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

Annual Subscription, One Guinea, post free.
THE JOURNAL of BOTANY, BRITISH and FOREIGN.

Edited by Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMANN, F.L.S. F.R.G.S. Published Monthly, with Coloured Plates of every newly-discovered British Plant, Garden and Botanical Discovery, 1s. 6d. per Month, 1s. 6d. per Volume. A Register of the Contents of the Day's Review of Books published at Home and Abroad—and the Latest Botanical Intelligence. A New (the Sixth) Volume now commencing.

A few Complete Sets of the previous five volumes still on hand.

L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

NOTICE.—THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. Office of this Journal REMOVED to 81, Fleet-street.

No. 14, price Sixpence, and Part III. price 2s. 6d., on Saturday, July 4th, and regularly thereafter every Saturday.

THE CHROMOLITHOGRAPH: a Journal of Art, Literature, Decoration, and the Accomplishments. Illustrated with Full-page Chromolithographs.

Contents of No. 14.—Two Water-Colour Drawings, and instructive Lessons thereon, by Mr. Aaron Penley—One Chromolithograph after Wilkie ('The Boy and Monkey')—also several Papers on Art subjects and others.

London: Zorn & Co. Ogle-street, W.; and 81, Fleet-street, E.C.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. NO. 427. For JULY. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

1. Aristotle—his Works and Philosophy.
2. Sweet Anne Page.
3. Music in Poetry.
4. A "Dame."
5. Dr. Doran's "Saints and Sinners."
6. Haunted Lives. By J. S. Le Fanu.
7. Pleasant Passages from Early French History.
8. Ireland in 1868.

Dublin: George Herbert. London: Hurst & Blackett.

Published Quarterly, with Lithographic Plates and Wood Engravings, price 4s.

THE JOURNAL of MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE.

Edited by Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., and Prof. BUSK, F.R.S.

Contents of No. XXXI. (JULY).

The Lingual Motions of Insects, and its Value in Classification.

On Funoidal Growth in Aqueous Solutions of Silica, and their Artificial Fossilization. By William Chandler Roberts, F.C.S., Associate Royal School of Mines, and Henry J. Slack, F.G.S.

On New Types of Condenser with Blue Tinted Field Lens.

On the Improvement of Naeche's Stereo-pseudoscopic Binocular Microscope. By Charles Hesch.

On a Reversible Compressor with Revolving Disc. By Samuel Nobbs.

Notes on Test-Plate and Modern Microscopes. By Charles Stodder.

New Species of Diatomaceous. By F. Kitton.

Microscopic Illumination. By Edwin Smith, M.A.

Experiments on Young Salmon. By W. C. M'Intosh, M.D. F.R.S.

On the Sexual Reproduction of the Infusoria. By Dr. Ernst

Quarterly Chronicle of Microscopical Science.

Notes and Correspondence.

Proceedings of Societies.

John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington-street.

POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.

No. XXVIII., JULY, price 2s. 6d., contains:—

Connecting Links between Birds and Reptiles. By Professor

Huxley, F.R.S. Illustrated.

The Study of Chemical Geology. By D. Forbes, F.R.S.

Plants known by their Pollen Grains and other Cells. By G. Gulliver, F.R.S.

The Eclipse of August 17th, 1868. By R. A. Proctor,

F.R.A.S. Illustrated.

On the Range of the Mammoth. By W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.

Caddis-Worms and their Metamorphoses. By Rev. W. Houghton, F.L.S. Illustrated.

Reviews of Books.

Summary of Progress in every Branch of Science.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 199, Piccadilly.

Now ready, (One Shilling), No. 108,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, for JULY. With Illustrations by Miss M. Ellen Edwards and F.W. Lawson.

Contents.

THE BRAMLEIGHS of BISHOP'S FOLLY. (With an Illustration.)

Chap. 32.—Ischia.

" 33.—A Rainy Night at Sea.

" 34.—The Letter Bag.

" 35.—The Prisoner at Cattaro.

TWO MEDIEVAL TRAVELLERS.

L'INFERNO of DANTE. Canto I. By J. F. W. Herschel.

EARTHQUAKES.

WITCHES and their CRAFT.

AVONHOM. (With an Illustration.)

Chap. 2.—Past and Present.

" 10.—Breakfast at Hartley Grange.

" 11.—A Summer's Night.

" 12.—The Keeper's House.

ANARCHY and AUTHORITY—(continued). By Matthew Arnold.

WHY HAVE I THREE TAILS?

TIME DEFIED.

EARLY ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW SERIES. Edited by E. S. DALLAS.

O N C E A W E E K.

Contents of the JUNE PART, price Ninepence, ready this day.

Reason in Animals.

The Angel Israel.

A Novelist's Trials.

Ascot. Illustration.

The Wild Man of Vienna.

Birds.

The Tragedy at Mere Hall.

John Leech in Paris. Illustrated.

The Period of Transition.

The Moon and the Weather.

The Flower Show. Illustration.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Table Talk. Illustrated.

Together with Chapters LXV. to LXXIX. (conclusion of FOUL PLAY. By Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Illustrated by G. Du Maurier.

All the back Parts and Numbers are kept constantly on sale.

ONCE A WEEK is published in Numbers, every Wednesday, price Two-pence; and in Monthly Parts.

Half-a-Crown Monthly.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

Contents of the JULY Number.

1. BY-WAYS of NEW TESTAMENT REVISION. By the Dean of Canterbury.

2. PICTURES of the SEASON. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt.

3. BISHOP FORBES on the ARTICLES. By Professor Conington.

4. ASPECTS of POSITIVISM in RELATION to CHRISTIANITY. By the Rev. Brooke F. Westcott.

5. GEORGE ELIOT as a POET. By Matthew Browne.

6. LAY WORK in the CHURCH of ENGLAND. By the Rev. Professor Plumpton.

7. Mr. GLADSTONE'S POSITION. By Bernard Crockett.

8. PANDORA. A Dialogue. By William P. Lancaster.

9. NOTICES of BOOKS.

Strahan & Co. 56, Ludgate-hill.

THE SCOTSMAN.—Published Daily, price One Penny.—The Leading Scotch Journal—London Office, 84, Fleet-street (next door to PUNCH Office), where Subscribers and Advertisers are received.—The WEEKLY SCOTSMAN, every Saturday, price One Penny.

THE INDUSTRIES of SCOTLAND.—See the Third Article on LINEN MANUFACTURES in the WEEKLY SCOTSMAN of Saturday, July 4, 1868.—London Office, 84, Fleet-street.

ITALIAN FINANCE.—Read HERAPATH'S JOURNAL of SATURDAY, July 4th. Thespene—3, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.; and all News-agents.

THE IMPERIAL GALLERY, MILAN.—The BULLDOG of THIS WEEK, 4d., or by post 6d., contains a View of the Imperial Palace of Milan—Views of Fountains, Abbey, Fortifications, Villa and Castle, Architecture—Sharpe on Lincoln Cathedral—A Light and Airy Case—The Triumph of Christianity—and various other Articles with all the Art and Sanitary News—1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Newspapers.

ENTIRELY NEW SERIES.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Price ONE SHILLING.

No. II. ready this day.

Contents.

Not in Society.

Chap. 6.—Miss Ada Stanley.

" 7.—The Game of Speculation.

" 8.—An Attack, and a Defeat.

Among the Pictures. Part II.

Our Grammar Schools. I.—As They Were. The Coming Eclipse. Part II.

Music in Vanity Fair. Part II.

At Sunset.

At the Literary Fund Dinner.

Woolbeddon.

A Word on Poultry.

Old Subscribers.

Recent Racing.

The Science of Croquet. Part I.

The Memorial Window. A Dramatic Story, in a Prologue and Three Acts.

Act II. Scene 1.—Behind the Baize Doors.

" Scene 2.—Gray's Inn.

" Scene 3.—The Abbey at Sunset.

Notes and Incidents.

Correspondence of Sylvanus Urban:—Red Pottery Fragments—The Champion's Gold Cup—Heraldic Anomalies—Caddy Cwn Glas—Croquet—Answers.

Obituary. Memoirs:—Rajan Brooke—James Buchanan—The Queen of Abyssinia—Sir H. Halford—Robert Chambers.

Bradbury, Evans & Co. 11, Broad-street, E.C.; and sold at all Booksellers and by all News-agents.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S MAGAZINE.

SAIN'T PAUL'S.

For JULY, price 1s.

Contents.

1. THE SACRISTAN'S HOUSEHOLD. By the Author of 'Mabel's Progress.' &c. Chap. 1. At the Pied Lamb. Chap. 2. Uncle and Nephew. Chap. 3. A Lime-Drop Farm.

2. HOW to SETTLE the EASTERN QUESTION.

3. AVICE.

4. BALZAC at HOME.

5. PAUL GOSSLETT'S CONFESSIONS. Confession the Last—as to Law.

6. PARLIAMENT and ARMY REFORM.

7. WOLVES and WOLF-HUNTING in FRANCE.

8. PRIVATE THEATRICALS—OLD and NEW.

9. PHINEAS FINN, the IRISH FIGHTER. By Anthony Trollope. An Illustrated Novel. Chap. 36. Why he honest? Chap. 35. Mr. Monk upon Reform. Chap. 36. Phineas Finn makes Progress. Chap. 37. A Rough Encounter.

This day, small crown 8vo. cloth, with Fifty Illustrations, 2s. 6d.

THE HOLY LAND, Past and Present. Sketches of Travel in Palestine. By the Rev. HENRY S. OSBORN, M.A. New Edition, with Corrections and Additions.

This day, small crown 8vo. cloth, with Forty Illustrations, 2s. 6d.

THE SEASIDE NATURALIST: Outdoor Studies in Marine Zoology and Botany, and Maritime Geology. By the Rev. R. W. FRASER, M.A. Author of 'Ebb and Flow,' 'Curiosities of the Seashore,' &c. New Edition, revised and enlarged, with a Chapter on the Formation, Stock, and Management of the Marine Vivarium.

SHIELDS.

This day, small crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. d. A MANUAL of the MOLLUSCA: a Treatise on Shells and Fossils. By the late S. P. WOODWARD. New Edition, with an Appendix by RALPH TATE, F.G.S., and numerous Illustrations by A. N. WATERHOUSE and J. W. LOWRY.

6.—The Appendix by RALPH TATE, F.G.S., separately. price 1s.

Now ready, in 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

ALL FOR GREED: a Novel. By the BARONESS BLAZE DE BURY. With Illustrations by G. H. THOMAS.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

TRUE OF HEART. By KAY SPEN.

" Full of tenderness, grace, and promise. 'True of Heart' is an appropriate name for a book the contents of which indicate that the title is no less applicable to its author, who, in just three hundred half-a-dozen agreeable and lifelike characters, presents us with half-a-dozen agreeable and lifelike characters, as many as will be found in two or three short stories. The framework of the narrative is slight, but some of the portraits are both vigorous and delicate. —Athens.

London and New York: VIRTUE & CO.

RUTH. By OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT. A Sacred Pastoral, performed at the Hereford Musical Festival, 1867. Just published, price, in cloth boards, 21s. Lamborn Cook, Addison & Co. 62, New Bond-street, London.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC FOR SINGING-CLASSES,
FAMILIES, &c.

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY - NINE HYMNS, Music and Words for Sixpence, in Vocal Score, for Four Voices; being Part VII. of the CHORAL CYCLOPEDIA, published in Penny Numbers and Sixpenny Parts.

Uniform with

EIGHTY OF WATT'S PSALMS AND HYMNS, for Sixpence. Music and Words, every Word placed to its Music; being Part VII. of the first Musical Publication of these renowned Effusions.

F. Pitman, Paternoster-row; and all Dealers in Periodicals.

Now ready, 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. bound.

A SONG OF CONSOLATION; and Other Poems. By CHARLOTTE HARDCASTLE. Hurst & Blackett, Publishers, 12, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready,

SUPPLEMENT to 'The BEWICK COLLECTION.' By the Rev. T. HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. With 180 Rare and Curious Cuts, from Bewick's own Blocks. Small paper, 12mo; large paper, 42s. L. Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

The Present State of Christendom.—Books for the Times.

TWELVE LECTURES on the FAITHS of CHRISTENDOM, in Relation to the Way of Salvation revealed in the Bible. By R. ROBERTS. Fourth Edition. 36s. Pages, post free, 2s.

By DR. JOHN THOMAS.

ELPIIS ISRAEL the Kingdom of God Expounded. In cloth, Fourth Edition, 450 pages, post free, 16s. 8d.

EUREKA, the Apocalypse Expounded. In cloth, 730 pages, post free, 16s.

The above Works to be had of Robert Roberts, Athenæum Rooms, Temple-row, Birmingham.

Price 2s. 6d. cloth, bound,

A TREATISE on PUNCTUATION, and on other Matters relating to correct Writing and Printing. By an OLD PRINTER.

F. Pitman, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

Jeanne Darc, and Other Poems. By ROBERT STEGGALL. London: Alfred W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS BY MR. READE.

In crown 8vo. paper, elegant cloth, price 7s.

MEMON; AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN EDMUND READE.

"Like Byron and Wordsworth, without being an imitator of either, he is profoundly penetrated with a sense of infinitude, of the majesty of Eternal Power clothing itself in the frail and transitory forms of man and nature. His power of expression is most at home in communing with the nature of the soul, the forces of the world, the shadows of good and evil, and the supreme mysteries of life and death."

"In 'Memnon' Mr. Reade has sustained his leading purpose with a stated confidence of language, and with eloquent and striking passages."—*London Review.*

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street, Piccadilly, London.

Now ready.

THE ANGLICAN HYMN-BOOK. Edited by the Rev. ROBERT CORBETT SINGLTON, M.A. First Warden of St. Peter's College, Radley, and EDWARD GEORGE MONK, Mus. Doc. Oxon. Organist and Choirmaster, York Minster. This work contains 332 Hymns, comprising most of the Standard productions of ancient and modern date, along with many others, both original and translated, which now appear for the first time. The Hymns have been carefully selected from the purest sources, English and German, or newly provided by well-known Composers of the day; amongst whom will be found Professor the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., Professor R. D. Hart, Dr. G. J. Elvey, together with Dr. J. S. Macfarlane, Wm. M. Thompson, and Henry Smart, Esq. Two Editions are ready, one of Words and Music, handsomely printed in fcap. 4o. cloth, price 6s., and the other of Words only, 16mo. cloth, price 1s. A smaller Edition of Words and Music in super royal 12mo. price 3s. will be ready in a few weeks.

London: Novello, Ewer & Co., 1, Berners-street.

In demy 8vo. price 25s.

PAXTON'S BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION,

Printed in a new and larger type, Revised, Rewritten, and brought up to the present time.

BRADBURY, EVANS & CO. 11, Bouverie-street, E.C.

With MAP, 2s. 6d.

A PEEP AT THE PYRENEES.

By A PEDESTRIAN.

Westminster Review.—"An unaffected and cheerful account."

London Review.—"An agreeable little book."

Globe.—"A pleasant *sæde meum*."

Star.—"Very vivacious, entertaining, and useful."

Sun.—"A lively and readable little volume."

Sunday Times.—"A gossiping and pleasantly written account."

Kentish Independent.—"A very interesting little book."

London: WHITTAKER & CO. Ave Maria-lane.

Insurance Record.—"An admirably written little book."

Photographic News.—"A valuable and pleasant guide."

United Service Magazine.—"Serviceable to the pedestrian especially."

Public Opinion.—"As a guide-book, especially to pedestrians, it will be incomparably useful."

Oxford Times.—"Written in a clear, straightforward, mainly style."

Editions for 1868.

I.

In imperial folio, half-bound morocco, price £1. 15s. 6d.

THE ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON,

L.L.D. F.R.S.E. &c.

Author of the 'Physical Atlas,' the 'Handy Royal Atlas,' &c.

Dedicated by Special Permission to Her Majesty.

In the present Edition very extensive alterations have been rendered necessary in consequence of recent events and explorations. The Map embracing the countries of Prussia, North-West Germany, Denmark, and Austria, has been remastered. The Map of Central Asia has been improved by the explorations of the Russian engineers and by the travels of Vambery and others. The Map of India has been in great part re-engraved and extended in the North-West from the trigonometrical surveys of the Indian Boundary Commission. PERU has been entirely remodelled, mostly from new Human surveys. The HOLY LAND and the positions of many places have been ascertained by the researches of the Palestine Exploration Fund; and the physical geography of Central Arabia has been elucidated by the travels of the British Surveyor General. The map of Abyssinia has been enriched from sources connected with the present campaign in Ethiopia, and the explorations of Baker and Von Deeken. Nearly the entire Map of North-West Africa has been re-engraved, and the boundaries of Egypt, Abyssinia, and the French empire. Recent political changes in the boundaries of the Cape Colony, Natal, Kaffirland, &c. have led to extensive alterations on the Map of Southern Africa. In the West, the travels of MM. Mige and Quintin have thrown new light on the course and character of the rivers. In all the Maps of Europe the railway system has been carefully revised.

"The best of all Atlases for English use."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

II.

In imperial quarto, price £1. 12s. 6d. half-bound morocco.

THE HANDY ROYAL ATLAS.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

45 MAPS clearly Printed and carefully Coloured, WITH GENERAL INDEX.

"He has given us in a portable form geography posited to the last discovery and the last revolution."—*Saturday Review.*

W.M. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London. Sold by all Booksellers.

CORONATION OATH, HISTORICAL NOTE

ON—*Rasselais and the Happy Valley—Cigars and Segars—and numerous other interesting Articles in*

NOTES AND QUERIES

of Saturday, July 4th, price 4d., stamped 5d. First Number of a New Volume.

W. G. Smith, 43, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers and Newsagents.

THE DISCOVERER OF MEZZOTINT ENGRAVING—The Wedding Ring—Gabriel D'Emmilié—and numerous other interesting Articles in

NOTES AND QUERIES

of July 4th, the First Number of a New Volume. Price 4d. stamped 5d.

W. G. Smith, 43, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers and Newsagents.

NOTES AND QUERIES of July 4th, the

First Number of a New Volume, contains, in addition to many other interesting Notes and Queries, Historical Note on the Coronation Oath—Origin of Mezzotint—Pieces from MSS.—Old Taylor, the Taylor—Aerography—*Rasselais and the Happy Valley*—Cigars—Douglas Rings and the Douglas Heart.

W. G. Smith, 43, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Now ready, 2s. 6d.

WHAT SHOULD WE DRINK? an Inquiry suggested by Mr. Beckwith's 'Practical Notes on Wine.'

By JAMES L. DENMAN. Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Complete, from the Original Text,

DICKSS'S SHILLING SHAKSPERE

containing the Whole of the Great Dramatist's Works. With Life, Portrait, and 36 Illustrations. 1,022 Pages, printed in clear bold Type. Be sure to ask for DICKSS'S COMPLETE EDITION.

London: 918, Strand.

Lately published,

A MEMOIR OF THOMAS BEWICK. Written by Himself. With numerous Woodcuts of Fishes and Vignettes by the Author. 12mo. cloth, price 12s. 6d. —Also, BEWICK'S HISTORY OF BRITISH BIRDS. 2 vols. cloth, £1. 12s. 6d. London: Sold by Longmans & Co.; and by all Booksellers.

This day, in 4 vols. 8vo. price £1.

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE of SIN.

By DR. JULIUS MILLER. 12mo. cloth, price 12s. 6d. —Also, TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN EDITION.

By Rev. WM. URWICK.

The present version is an entirely new translation, and from the latest German edition. The translator's aim has been "not merely to translate words, but to interpret thought," and to present to English readers Miller's laborious work in plain and perspicuous English.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

7, BROOK-STREET, W.
MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO.'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. By H. A. L. ("The Old Shekary"), Author of "The Hunting Grounds of the Old World," "The Camp Fire," "The Forest and the Field," &c. 1 vol. Svo. with numerous Illustrations.

LA CORTE: Letters from Spain, 1863 to 1866. By a RESIDENT THERE. 1 vol. Svo. with numerous Illustrations. 12s. cloth.

ON THE WING. By the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN. 1 vol. Svo. with Portrait. 12s. cloth.

"Well worth reading. It is a very pleasant, interesting, and instructive narrative."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The CURE D'ARS: a Memoir of Père Jean Baptiste Vianney. By GEORGINA MOLYNEUX. 2 vols. post Svo. with a Portrait. 12s. cloth.

The BRIGANDS of the MOREA; being a Narrative of Three Months' Captivity. By R. SOUTER-POULOS. 2 vols. with Illustrations. 12s.

The COURT of MEXICO. By the COUNTESS PAULA VON KOLLONITZ, late Lady-in-Waiting to H.M. the Empress Charlotte of Mexico. The Fourth Edition, revised. 1 vol. Svo. 12s. cloth.

FROM ROME TO MENTANA: Letters from the Papal States during the Autumn of 1867. 1 vol. post Svo. 12s. cloth. With a Portrait of GARIBOLDI, taken just before starting for Rome.

The FOREST and the FIELD. By H. A. L. ("The Old Shekary"). Author of "The Hunting Grounds of the Old World," "The Camp Fire," &c. 1 vol. Svo. with Portrait and Illustrations, price 12s.

GRANDMAMMA'S NEST: a Child's Story-Book. By ELEANOR GRACE O'REILLY. Fcap. Svo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

LITTLE CHARLIE'S LIFE: an Autobiography of a Child Six Years Old, in Fac-simile Lithograph. Edited by the Rev. W. R. CLARK, M.A., Vicar of Taunton. Fcap. 4to. cloth, 5s.

NEW NOVELS.

ROBERT CHETWYND'S CONFESSION. By ELIZABETH A. MURRAY, Author of "Ella Norman," &c. 3 vols. post Svo.

CHARLES STENNIS. Writer to the Signet. By JOHN LANE FORD. 3 vols. post Svo.

"Mr. Ford has given us a novel which makes us anxious for another from the same pen."—*Star*.

RALPH REDFERN. By the Author of "The White Rose of Chayleigh," &c. 3 vols. post Svo.

"The merit of this novel is originality, and should be read to be thoroughly appreciated; it will repay perusal."—*Observer*. "A thoroughly good novel. The story is fresh and natural, and full of the purest popular interest. The plot is admirably conceived and capitalistically worked out."—*Star*.

WALLENCOURT; or, Sons and their Sires. By WILLIAM PLATT, Author of "Angela Lyons," "The House of Rochfort," "Betty Westminster," &c. 3 vols. post Svo.

"Well written. The plot of the story is interesting, and a good deal of skill is shown in its arrangement."—*Star*.

"We consider the work, upon the whole, to be the ablest that the author has produced."—*Dispatch*.

"A clever and well-written book, and will be read with pleasure. Its story is very interesting."—*Sunday Times*.

ONE TOO MANY. By ARMAR GREYE. 3 vols. post Svo.

"The writing is lively, and the story interesting; and these two qualities are amply sufficient to make a satisfactory *Athenæum*."—*Atheneum*.

"The story is cleverly written, keeps the reader's interest alive throughout, and will unquestionably create a favourable impression."—*Dispatch*.

THE SQUIRE OF CHAPEL DARESFIELD. By R. WHIELDON BADDELEY, Author of "The Fortune of Fairystone," &c. 2 vols. post Svo.

DONALD ROY. By the Author of "The Curate of Badstrode," &c. 3 vols. post Svo.

"The interest is well sustained."—*John Bull*.

"Written with very considerable power."—*London Review*.

ALBANY STARK'S REVENGE. By RICHARD S. MAURICE. 3 vols. post Svo.

ONE FOOT in the GRAVE: a Love Story. 1 vol. post Svo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

THE GOWERS of GLEN ARNE. By DAVID RICE. 3 vols. post Svo.

"The story is interesting and well told."—*Globe*.

"A clever and amusing novel, decidedly interesting."—*Dispatch*.

TRAINING for LIFE. By OLIVER HARTS-HORNE. 1 vol. post Svo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BERTRAM PELHAM FANE. By MATTEO BRANDT. 2 vols. post Svo.

"A novel with very considerable merits."—*Star*.

"Cannot fail to become a general favourite."—*Observer*.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO. 7, Brook-street, W.

ATTRACTIVE NEW BOOKS.

See *Saturday Review*, October 29th.

NOTICE.—After many delays the following most amusing and interesting Work is ready for publication,

A COMPANION TO 'HISTORY OF SIGNBOARDS.'

CARICATURE HISTORY of the GEORGES

(House of Hanover), from the Squibs, Broadsides, Window Pictures, Lampoons, and Pictorial Caricatures of the Time. By THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A. With more than 400 Illustrations, many of a very droll character. Nearly 700 pages, crown Svo. price 7s. 6d.

NOTICE.—COMPANION TO THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

This day, at all Booksellers', price 1s.

SWINBURNE and ROSSETTI'S NOTES ON THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"* Every person who intends visiting the "Academy Exhibition," or who may have already been there, should read these admirable "Notes."—*Standard*.

NOTICE.—PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF ABYSSINIA.

Dedicated by Royal Command to the Queen.

VIEWS in CENTRAL ABYSSINIA, from Pen and INK SKETCHES by M. ZANDER, a German Painter, who has married a Galla Lady. Price 12s. half morocco.

"* I have derived much pleasure from looking over M. Zander's series of views in Abyssinia. The figure sketches are admirable, and give the best idea I have seen of the costume, the domestic utensils, the mode of dressing the hair, &c.—and, in short, Abyssinian everyday life in general."—*LIEUT. PRIDEAUX*, lately of Magdala.

NOTICE.—SWINBURNE'S POEMS and BALLADS.

THE THIRD EDITION, published this day, price 9s.

"* The Publisher begs to inform the very many persons who have inquired after this remarkable Work that copies may now be obtained at all Booksellers'.

NOTICE.—NEW BOOK OF IRRESISTIBLE HUMOUR.

A very Cheap Edition of "MR. SPROUTS: HIS OPINIONS."

An exceedingly Droll and Humourous Work, for which a wide popularity is expected, now ready, 3s. 6d.

"* Readers capable of appreciating true humour will not be disappointed with this book.

RECENT POETRY.

THE NEW POETICAL SATIRE.

This day, price 2s. 6d.

HORSE and FOOT; or, Pilgrims to Par-

nassus. By RICHARD CRAWLEY.

"I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat."

"* Whatever may be thought of this spirited satire of 841 lines, no one will accuse its writer of personality; and, however hard he may have tried to impress his individuality on the day, he appears to write for perfect good faith. Mr. Crawley writes "independently," and for this moral courage we thank him.

LYRICS and BUCOLICS. The Eclogues

of Virgil, A Selection from the Odes of Horace, and the Legend of the Sibyl. By HERBERT NOYES, Esq. In blue cloth, price 4s. 6d.

"* Mr. Noyes's collections are of no mean order. In the first place, he has the essential ones of thoroughly entering into and appreciating the true spirit of his master."—*Standard*, April 1, 1868.

"There is a certain freedom and swing in these translations, which not only more resembles the brisk spirit and ringing tones of the original, but is truly refreshing after the stiff rendering which has been generally made of Horace's choicest compositions."—*London Review*.

By the same Author, just out, in uniform binding, price 9s.

AN IDYLL of the WEALD. With other Lays and Legends.

By HERBERT NOYES, Esq.

Nearly ready, a very handsome volume,

FAIR ROSAMOND; and other Poems.

By B. MONTGOMERIE BANKING, Esq.

Just ready, fcap. Svo. neatly printed, 2s. 6d.

FACTS and FANCIES from the FARM.

POEMS by JAMES DAWSON.

"Here we have some very pretty and readable poetry—some of it so much above the average as to warrant expectations of something far better, and we shall look forward with interest to the next volume from the same hand."—*Globe*.

London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTON, 74 and 75, Piccadilly.

RECENT POETRY.

The IDOLATRESS; and other Poems.

By DR. WILLS, Author of "Dramatic Scenes." In crown Svo. handsomely printed, price 6s.

This day, fcap. Svo. 7s. 6d.

STRAWBERRY HILL; and other Poems.

By COLBURN MAYNE, Esq.

This day, elegantly printed, price 3s. 6d.

The VILLAGE on the FORTH; and other Poems.

By PHILIP LATIMER.

This day, crown Svo. price 7s. 6d.; by post, 8s.

POEMS: Characteristic, Itinerary, and Miscellaneous.

By P. F. ROE. Part I. Rhythmic Etchings of Character—II. Tracings of Travel—III. Minor Poems—IV. Translations.

M.R. SWINBURNE'S WORKS.

Mr. SWINBURNE'S POEMS and BALLADS.

Price 9s.

A SONG of ITALY. By Algernon CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Price 2s. 6d.

"* The *Athenæum* remarks of this poem—"Seldom has such a chant been heard so full of glow, strength, and colour."

Also, New and Revised Edition, fcap. Svo. 6s.

ATALANTA in CALYDON. By Algernon CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Price 2s. 6d.

CHASTELARD: a Tragedy. By A. C. SWINBURNE. 7s.

Mr. SWINBURNE'S NOTES on his POEMS, and on the Reviews which have appeared upon them. Price 1s.

ROSSETTI'S CRITICISM on SWIN-

BURNE'S POEMS. 2s. 6d.

MR. HARDWICKE'S PUBLICATIONS.

*Completion of Eighth Volume.***SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY:**

Containing a Description and Life-size Drawing of every British Plant. Edited and brought up to the present standard of scientific knowledge, by T. BOSWELL SYME, F.L.S. &c. With Popular Descriptions of the Uses, History, and Traditions of each Plant, by Mrs. LANKESTER, Author of "Wild Flowers worth Notice," "The British Ferns," &c. The Figures by J. E. SOWERBY, JAMES SOWERBY, F.L.S., J. de C. SOWERBY, F.L.S., and J. W. SALTER, A.L.S. In Parts, at 6s. each.

VOLUME I.

contains a description and life-size Hand-Coloured Figure of each Species of all the Plants ranked under the orders Ranunculaceæ, Berberidaceæ, Nympheacæ, Papaveraceæ, and Cruciferæ. 7 Parts, at 5s. each; complete in cloth, 6s.; half-morocco, 6s.; while morocco, 6s. 6d.

VOLUME II.

contains all the Plants ranked under the orders Resedaceæ, Cistaceæ, Violaceæ, Drosseracæ, Polygalaceæ, Frankenaceæ, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Tamaricaceæ, Elatinaceæ, Hypericaceæ, Filicaceæ, Linaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Hibisceæ, Celastraceæ, Rhamnaceæ, Sapindacæ. 7 Parts, at 5s. each; complete in cloth, 6s.; half morocco, 6s.; while morocco, 6s. 6d.

VOLUME III.

contains all the Plants ranked under the orders Leguminosæ and Rosaceæ. 5 Parts, at 5s. each; complete in cloth, 4s.; half-morocco, 4s.; while morocco, 5s. 6d.

VOLUME IV.

contains all the Plants ranked under the orders Lycopodiaceæ, Onagraceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Grossulariacæ, Crassulacæ, Saxifrageæ, Umbelliferae, Apiaceæ, Cornaceæ, Loranthaceæ, Caprifoliaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Valerianacæ, Dipsacacæ. 9 Parts, at 5s. each; complete in cloth, 4s.; half-morocco, 5s.; while morocco, 5s. 6d.

VOLUME V.

contains all the Plants ranked under the order Composite. 8 Parts, at 5s. each; complete in cloth, 4s.; half morocco, 4s.; while morocco, 4s. 6d.

VOLUME VI.

contains all the Plants ranked under the orders Campanulacæ, Ericacæ, Jasminacæ, Apocynacæ, Gentianacæ, Polemoniacæ, Convolvulacæ, Solanacæ, Scrophulariacæ, Orobanchacæ, Verbenacæ. 7 Parts, at 5s. each; complete in cloth, 3s.; half-morocco, 3s.; while morocco, 3s. 6d.

VOLUME VII.

contains all the Plants ranked under the orders Labiate, Boraginacæ, Lentibulariacæ, Primulacæ, Plumbaginacæ, Plantaginacæ, Parvifloracæ, Amarantacæ. 7 Parts, at 5s. each; complete in cloth, 3s.; half-morocco, 3s.; while morocco, 3s. 6d.

VOLUME VIII.

contains all the Plants ranked under the orders Chenopodiaceæ, Polycyclacæ, Eriogonacæ, Thlaspiacæ, Sphaeralacæ, Arecacæ, Euphorbiacæ, Callitrichaceæ, Geranoidæ, Urticacæ, Amentiferæ, Coniferæ. 10 Parts, at 5s. each; complete in cloth, 3s.; half morocco, 3s.; while morocco, 3s. 6d.

* Subscribers to this great National Undertaking may commence at any time without buying all the back numbers at once. Detailed Prospectus and Specimens gratis.

The Collector's Handy-Book of Algae, DIATOMS, DESMIDS, FUNGI, LICHENS, MOSES, &c. With Instructions for their Preparation and the Formation of an Herbarium. Translated and Edited by W. W. SPICER, M.A. With 114 Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

Collection Catalogue for Naturalists. A Rule Book for keeping a permanent Record of Objects in any branch of Natural History, with Appendix for recording interesting particulars, and lettered pages for General Index. Price 2s. 6d.; 100 pages, 7s. 6d.; 200 pages, 10s.; and 2s. 6d. extra for every additional 100 pages. Working Catalogues, 1s. 6d. each.

The Preparation and Mounting of Microscopic Objects. By THOMAS DAVIES. Fcap. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

Half-Hours with the Microscope. By EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S. Illustrated by 250 Drawings from Nature by Tuffin West. Third Edition, much enlarged, with full Description of the various Parts of the Instrument, price 2s. 6d. plain; 4s. coloured.

At Home in the Wilderness: being Adventures and Experiences in Uncivilized Regions, in which is shown where and when to encamp, how to get water, and make a fire, how to cross streams, build log shanties, trellis a raft, dig out a canoe or build it with bark or hide, manage dog sleighs, tramp on snow shoes, &c. By J. KEAST LORD, late of the British North American Boundary Commission. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

In the Plain and on the Mountain. Guide for Pedestrians and Mountain Tourists in the Plain and on the Mountain. By CHARLES BONER, Author of "Chamois Hunting in Bavaria," "Forest Creatures," &c. With Illustrations of dress requisites, &c. Fcap. 8vo. price 2s.

The Book of Knots. Illustrated by 172 Examples, showing the manner of making every Knot, Tie, and Splice. Price 2s. 6d.

Holiday Excursions of a Naturalist: forming a Guide-book to the Natural History of the Inland and Litoral. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

Mr. HARDWICKE begs to inform Authors of Works on Natural History, Travel, General Science, and Miscellaneous Literature, that he has his means for bringing all Works published by him prominently before the Public, both at home and abroad. Being practically acquainted with printing, and having been many years engaged in business requiring an intimate knowledge of the best modes of illustration, he is enabled to offer great facilities to Gentlemen who entrust their Works to him.—Estimates of Cost, Terms of Publishing, and other particulars, on application.—Catalogue of various Publications, just published, will be sent post free.

HARDWICKE'S SCIENCE-GOSSIP.

A Monthly Medium of Interchange and Correspondence for Students and Lovers of Nature. Monthly, 4d.; Quarterly, 1s.; Annual Volume, in cloth, price 5s.

Vol. IV. commenced January, 1868. Vols. I. to III. containing a vast store of information, price 5s. each, in handsome cloth covers. All the back numbers kept in print.

Sir W. Hooker's Synopsis of all known FERNS.

Synopsis Filicum: including Osmundaceæ, Schizaeæ, Marattiæ, and Polypodiæ. Opusculum. With Figures representing the essential characteristics of each Genus. By the late Sir W. J. HOOKER, K.H. and JOHN GILBERT BAKER, F.L.S., Assistant Curator of the Kew Gardens. Price 1s. 2s. plain; 1s. 8s. coloured by hand.

Ferns, British and Foreign: their History, Organization, Classification, Nomenclature, and Culture with Directions shewing which are the best suited for Home Growth, &c. Also Ferns of Wardian Case.

With an Index of Genera, Species, and Synonyms. By JOHN SMITH, A.L.S., late Curator of the Royal Gardens, Kew. With 300 Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. cloth, fully illustrated, price 6s.

The Fern Collector's Album. A Descriptive Folio for the reception of Natural Specimens: containing on the right-hand page a Description of each Fern printed in Colours, the opposite page being left blank for the Collector to add the dried specimen: forming, when filled, an elegant and comprehensive Collection of this interesting family of plants. Handsomely bound, price One Guinea, size 12*½* in. by 8*½* in. A Large Edition, size 17*½* in. by 11 in. without Descriptive Letter-press, One Guinea.**The British Ferns (A Plain and Easy Account of). Together with their Classification, Arrangement of Genera, Structure, and Functions, Described for Out-door and In-door Cultivation, &c. By MRS. LANKESTER. Fully illustrated, price 4s. coloured by hand; 2s. 6d. plain.****The Useful Plants of Great Britain. A Treatise on the Principal Native Vegetables capable of Application as Food or Medicine, or in the Arts and Manufactures.**

By C. P. JOHNSON. Illustrated by J. E. SOWERBY. 300 Illustrations coloured by hand. Beautifully bound, bevelled edges, price 12s.

The Grasses of Great Britain, containing life-sized, full-coloured Drawings, with magnified Organs, of 144 British Grasses, and Observations on their Natural History and Uses. Described by CHARLES JOHNSON. Illustrated by J. E. SOWERBY. Royal 8vo. cloth, price 16s.**The London Catalogue of British Plants, Published under the direction of the London Botanical Exchange Club, adapted for Marking Desiderata in Exchanges of Specimens; for an Index Catalogue to British Herbaria; for Indicating the Species of Local Districts; and for a Guide to Collectors, by showing the comparative rarity or frequency of the several Species. Second Edition, 8vo. sewed, price 6s.****Wild Flowers worth Notice. A Selection from the British Flora of some of our Native Plants which are most attractive for their Beauty, Uses, or Associations. By Mrs. LANKESTER. Illustrated by J. E. SOWERBY. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, coloured by hand, price 4s.****The British Fungi (A Plain and Easy Account of). With especial Reference to the Edible and other Economic Species. By M. C. COOKE. New and Revised Edition, with Coloured Plates of 40 Species. Fcap. 8vo.****Microscopic Fungi. (Rust, Smut, Mildew and Mould.) An Introduction to the Study of Microscopic Fungi. By M. C. COOKE, Author of "The British Fungi." Fcap. 8vo. nearly 300 Coloured Figures, price 6s.****Mushrooms and Toadstools: How to Distinguish easily the Difference between Edible and Poisonous Fungi: with Two Large Sheets containing Figures of 50 Edible and 30 Poisonous Species, drawn in natural sizes, and coloured from Original Specimens. By ORPHEUS T. RUPERT, F.R.S. &c. In Sheets, with Book, price 6s.: on Canvas in cloth case, for pocket, 10s. 6d.; on Canvas, with rollers and varnished, for hanging up, 10s. 6d.****The British Testicles. A Plain and Easy Account of the Lizard Testicles. New, Tenth, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, according to Great Britain. By M. C. COOKE, Author of "The British Fungi," &c. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, fully illustrated, 4s. plain; 6s. coloured.****British Mollusks; or, Slugs and Snails, Land and Freshwater. A Plain and Easy Account of the Land and Freshwater Mollusks of Great Britain, containing Descriptions, Figures, and Faunal Areas of the Habits of each Species. By RALPH TATE, F.R.G.S. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, fully illustrated, 4s. plain; 6s. coloured.****Scleiden's Principles of Scientific Botany: or, Botany as an Inductive Science. Translated by DR. LANKESTER. Demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d. Hundreds of Woodcuts, and 6 pages of Figures, beautifully engraved on Steel. Demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d.****A Manual of Structural Botany. By M. C. COOKE, Author of "Seven Sisters of Sleep," &c. Illustrated by more than 200 Woodcuts, price 1s.; bound, 1s. 6d.****A Manual of Botanic Terms. By M. C. COOKE. With more than 300 Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.****THE POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW:**

A Quarterly Summary of Scientific Progress and Miscellany of Entertaining and Instructive Articles on Scientific Subjects. Established 1861. Edited by HENRY LAWSON, M.D.

Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S., "On the Animals which are most nearly Intermediate between Birds and Reptiles." Illustrated. See POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW for JULY. Price 2s. 6d.

DAVID FORBES, F.R.S., "On the Study of Chemical Geology," see POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW for JULY; and "On the Microscope in Geology," Illustrated, see JANUARY Number. Price 2s. 6d.

Professor GULLIVER, F.R.S., "On Plants known by their Pollen Grains and other Cells." See POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW for JULY.

R. A. PROCTOR, B.A. F.R.A.S., "The Great Eclipse of August 17, 1868." Illustrated. See POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW for JULY. 2s. 6d.

REV. W. HOUGHTON, M.A. F.L.S., "Caddis-Worms and their Metamorphoses." Illustrated. See POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW for JULY. 2s. 6d.

POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.

Articles by the following Contributors have already appeared:—

ADAMS, A. LEATH, M.A. M.D. F.L.S.

ANSTIE, DR.

BAIRD, DR. F.L.S.

BARRETT, W. F.

BASTIAN, DR. F.R.S.

BATE-SPEENE, F.R.S.

BEALE, DR. LIONEL, F.R.S.

BLACKWALL, JOHN, F.L.S.

BOND, DR.

BREEN, THE LATE JAMES.

BUCKMAN, PROFESSOR.

CARRUTHERS, WM.

CHAMBERS, G. F. F.R.A.S.

CHURCH, PROFESSOR.

COBBOLD, DR. SPENCER, F.R.S.

COOKE, M. C.

COULTAS HARLAND.

CROOKES, WM., F.R.S.

DAWKINS, W. BOYD, M.A. F.R.S.

DEAN, H. F.R.S.

DE QUATREFAGE, A.

DIVERTI, DR.

FORBES, DAVID, F.R.S.

FOSTER, PROFESSOR.

FRIPP, DR.

GLAISTER, JAMES, F.R.S.

GORE, GEORGE, F.R.S.

GOSSE, P. H., F.R.S.

GRAY, DR. J. E. F.R.S.

GULLIVER, PROFESSOR, F.R.S.

HENSLAW, the Rev. G. M. A. F.L.S.

HICKS, DR. BRAKTON, F.R.S.

HOGG, JABEZ, F.L.S.

HOOKER, DR. F.R.S.

HOUGHTON, the Rev. W., F.L.S.

HULL, EDWARD, F.G.S.

HUNT, ROBERT, F.R.S.

HUXLEY, PROFESSOR, F.R.S.

JONES, PROFESSOR T. RUPERT, F.R.S.

LANKESTER, DR. F.R.S.

LANKESTER, E. RAY.

LAWSON, DR.

LEWIS, G. H.

LIEBIG, BARON.

MACKIE, S. G., F.G.S.

MASTERS, DR. F.L.S.

MORRIS, PROFESSOR, F.G.S.

PATTERSON, ROBERT, F.R.S.

PROCTOR, RICHARD A., B.A. F.R.A.S.

RICHARDSON, DR. B. W., F.R.S.

SAMUELSON, JAMES.

SEEMANN, DR. F.L.S.

SORBY, H. C., F.R.S.

UNWIN, W.

VOELCKER, PROFESSOR, F.C.S.

WALKER, CHARLES V., F.R.S.

WILLIAMSON, PROFESSOR, F.R.S.

In addition to Articles which are of abiding interest, the POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW contains a complete Record of Progress in every Department of Science, including

Astronomy Geography Microscopy

Botany Geology Photography

Chemistry Mathematics Pictures

Ethnology Medicine Zoology

Metallurgy &c. &c., and

Sciences applied to the Arts, Manufacture, Commerce, and Agriculture.

The early Numbers having been reprinted, Vols. I to VI may be had, price 3s. 14s. 6d. in cloth; 4s. 12s. 6d. half-bound for Library.

Vol. VII. commenced JANUARY, 1863.

Published Quarterly, price 2s. 6d.; Annual Subscription, 10s.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST.

By Authority of the Austrian Government.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY LIFE.

Travels in Italy, Spain, Greece, Algeria, West Indies, &c.,
South America, &c. By the late EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.
In 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s. 6d.

"A delightful chronicle of a series of journeys to some of the most beautiful countries in the world; and the singularly happy art of description possessed by the author brings the various places before us with the utmost vivacity. The very tops of the author's enjoyment pereading the book is another characteristic which the reader can hardly fail to note: while the thoughtful and educated spirit in which incidental subjects are regarded saves the narrative from undue lightness. These volumes not unfrequently remind us of the exquisite letters written from Italy, Spain, and Portugal by Bedford, the author of 'Fathak'; and higher praise than this we can hardly give."—*Daily News*.

HISTORICAL ESSAYS ON LATTER

TIMES: the Dukes of Burgundy—Charles the Fifth—Philip the Second and the Tercerino—Cardinal Richelieu—the First English Revolution—William the Third. By J. VAN PRAET. Edited by Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart. 1 vol. demy 8vo. 16s.

"Thoroughly honest, this book is the result of evident thought and research. Van Praet has done well in his attempt to vindicate as patriotic, frank, and magnanimous the character of Charles the Fifth and his son strike us as the best, and that of Charles as the best of all. It is very able indeed."—*Saturday Review*.

ENGLISH SEAMEN under the TUDORS.

By H. R. FOX BOURNE, Author of 'English Merchants,' &c. 2 vols. large post 8vo. 21s.

"A most attractive book on a most attractive subject."—*Daily News*.

A NEW EDITION OF THE HEAVENS.

An Illustrated Handbook of Popular Astronomy. By A.M.D. GUILLEMIN. Edited by J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.A.S. Imperial 8vo. with 250 Illustrations. Coloured Lithographs, and Woodcuts. 21s.

"If anything can make the study of astronomy easy and engrossing to ordinary minds, it will surely be a work of the attractions and amazements of M. Guillemin's 'New Edition of the Heavens.' It deserves to be spoken of with all praise, as one towards which author, editor, illustrator and publisher have equally done their best."—*Saturday Review*.

HISTORY of GREECE. By Dr. ERNST CURTIUS. Translated by A. W. WARD, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. Vol. I. Demy 8vo. 15s.

"Prof. Curtius's eminent scholarship is a sufficient guarantee for the truthfulness of his history; while the skill with which he groups his facts and his effective mode of narration combine to render it no less readable than sound. Prof. Curtius everywhere maintains the true dignity and impartiality of history, and it is evident his sympathies are on the side of justice, humanity, and progress."—*Athenaeum*.

Dr. MOMMSEN'S HISTORY of ROME.

Translated by PROFESSOR DICKSON. 4 vols. crown 8vo. 47s. 6d.; or separately, Vol. I. and II. 21s.; Vol. III. 18s. 6d.; Vol. IV. (in Two Parts), 16s.

"The best history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Commonwealth."—*Times*.

"The best history of the Roman Republic."—*Edinburgh Review*.

The LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Vols. VI. and VII.

"Dr. Hook in these volumes has risen with his theme, and writes with a power worthy of a subject which, though not the whole, yet is larger than the history of the time, and makes a more biography. The sound principles, mainly tone, honest morality, and vigorous narrative of the book have added one more to the many and great services rendered both to the Church and to opinion in the Church, and to a vigorous and hearty spirit among Churchmen, by Dr. Hook."—*Globe*.

NINE YEARS on the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER of INDIA, from 1854 to 1864. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir SYDNEY COTTON, K.C.B. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

A LONG VACATION in the ARGENTINE ALPS: or, Where to Sojourn in the River Plate States.

By H. C. ROSS JOHNSON, F.R.G.S. Demy 8vo. with Map, 7s. 6d.

THE POPULAR NEW NOVELS, AT ALL LIBRARIES.

LOVE; or, Self-Sacrifice. By the Right Hon. Lady HERBERT of LEA.

FLIRTS and FLIRTS; or, a Season at Ryde. 2 vols.

WORK-A-DAY BRIERS. By the Author of 'The Two Anastasias.' 3 vols.

"A well-conceived story unaffectedly told, which, without creating a sensational amount of excitement, creates a healthy and legitimate interest, which lasts throughout."—*Athenaeum*.

STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN. By the Author of 'Archie Lovell.' 3 vols.

"Steven Lawrence" is a good novel as to be on the verge of being a great one."—*Daily News*.

SUNSHINE and SHADE. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

THROUGH FLOOD and FLAME. 3 vols.

A LOST NAME. By J. Sheridan Le PANU, Author of 'Uncle Silas.' 3 vols.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

18, Great Marlborough-street.
HURST & BLACKETT'S
NEW WORKS.

AROUND THE KREMLIN; or, Pictures of LIFE in MOSCOW. By G. T. LOWTH, Author of 'The Wanderer in Arabia,' &c. 1 vol. 8vo. with Illustrations, 15s.

"This book is most interesting in every way, and deserves to be widely read. It gives a vigorous and picturesque account of the ancient Russian capital. Mr. Lowth's descriptions of the city, of its institutions and people, are charming, and fuller than we have hitherto seen."—*Star*.

"This work is valuable for the information it conveys, and cannot fail to be highly interesting to a large class of readers."—*Messenger*.

SAINTS and SINNERS; or, In Church, and About It. By DR. DORAN. 2 vols. large post 8vo. 24s.

CONTENTS.

The MAGNATES of the OLD CHURCH—THE OLD CROSS—SCHEPTE and CROSIER—THRONE and PULPIT—ORDINATION—PREFERENCE—CONGREGATIONS—PEWS—NOTES on STRAY SERMONS—FONT, ALTAR, and GRAVE—IRREGULAR MARRIAGES—LONG and SHORT SERVICES—TEXTS and CHURCH STORIES—STYLES at HOME—TITLES and DRESS—SPORTS and PASTIMES—THE JOY SONGS of the CHURCH—ROYAL, MILITARY, NAVAL, FAMILY, and NEWGATE CHAPLAINS—POPULAR and FASHIONABLE CHURCHES—FASHIONABLE CONGREGATIONS—COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—HONORARIUM—SLANG in HIGH PLACES—AXE and CROSIER—THE PULPIT and the BOARDS.

"This is by far Dr. Doran's best work. He has taken the numenous parts of our ecclesiastical history, and posses with characteristic ability about the drolleries and eccentricities of the venerable order which in these later times has given us a fair proportion of sound scholars and good Christians. We congratulate him on the production of a book which abounds in comical stories and anecdotes, yet is not wanting in that of the laughter which is sure to ring out over its pages the loudest will be heard within country parsonages."—*Athenaeum*.

"Few writers know so well as Dr. Doran how to make a lively, gay book. He has added another to his list of works of this kind in 'Saints and Sinners.' We have no hesitation in saying that these volumes are among the pleasantest and most amusing of the season."—*Star*.

"An infinitely interesting and instructive work, worthy of the strongest commendation."—*Observer*.

"Full of entertainment and information."—*Sun*.

SPIRITUAL WIVES. By W. Hepworth DIXON, Author of 'New America,' &c. FOURTH EDITION, with a New Preface. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author.

THROUGH SPAIN to the SAHARA.

By MATILDA BETHAM EDWARDS, Author of 'A Winter with the Swallows.' 8vo. with Illustrations, 15s.

Under the Special Patronage of Her Majesty. Now ready, 27th Edition, 1 vol. with the Arms beautifully Engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE for 1868. CORRECTED by the NOBILITY.

"A work of great value. It is the most faithful record we possess of the aristocracy of the day."—*Post*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

ROBERT FALCONER. By George MAC DONALD, LL.D., Author of 'Alec Forbes,' &c. 3 vols.

"It would not be safe to speak of this in terms too high of this admirable story. It is very fine new popular fiction, full of true humour, of shrewd observation, and of an exquisitely poetic fancy and feeling. It is rich in character and incident, and in scenes which any novelist might be proud to have written. The whole tone and spirit of the book are such as to deserve the sympathy of every reader."—*Spectator*.

"Robert Falconer" is a great and clever work—full of talents, wit, and beauty of description—of straightforwardness, in pathos and in humour, it may vie with any work from the same pen, and indeed with any modern novel."—*Sunday Times*.

"Successful as all Dr. MacDonald's previous works of fiction have been, it is difficult to place this at the head of them. The plot is striking without being sensational, and the story is told with immense force and pathos. It is scarcely possible to lay it down."—*Messenger*.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE. 3 vols.

COLONEL FORTESCUE'S DAUGHTER. By LADY CHARLES THYNNE, Author of 'Off the Line,' &c. 3 vols.

"Colonel Fortescue's Daughter" may be recommended as a well-written story. The plot is quite ingeniously managed and naturally worked out. The characters are quite in keeping with the story. Pleasant and easy in speech and movement, they are the people of everyday life put gracefully on the stage."—*Athenaeum*.

"This story places Lady Charles Thynne in the front rank of English novelists."—*S. May*.

"The interest of this story is engrossing, and its tone is pleasant and healthy. There is good character-drawing."—*Star*.

A NOBLE WOMAN. By J. C. JEFFRESON, Author of 'Live It Down,' &c. SECOND EDITION, in 3 vols.

"There is real humour in this story as well as real pathos. Many of the descriptive passages are excellent."—*Sat. Rev.*

"A very pleasant book to read. The story has a healthy genuine reality which makes it charming."—*Athenaeum*.

FROM OLYMPUS to HADES. By Mrs. FORESTER, Author of 'Fair Women,' &c. 3 vols.

"A novel of no ordinary ability."—*John Bull*.

MILDRED. By Georgiana M. CRAIK, Author of 'Leslie Tyrrel,' &c. 3 vols.

(Next week.)

SCHOOLS

INQUIRY COMMISSION.

VOL. I. REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS, with Appendix of Tables, &c. 368 pp. royal 8vo. Price 4s. 6d.

VOL. II. MISCELLANEOUS. 386 pp. royal 8vo. and Map. Price 2s., containing—

1. Communications in reply to Lord Taunton's Circular and others;
2. Instructions to Assistant Commissioners;
3. Schedules of Questions addressed to Schools, &c.;
4. Correspondence;
5. Report of a Committee of the British Association on teaching of Natural Science in Schools;
6. Analysis of Evidence given by each Witness;
7. Ditto touching certain Important Matters.

VOL. III. 468 pp. royal 8vo. Price 2s. 6d. ANSWERS to the COMMISSIONERS' QUESTIONS respecting the Schools of—Christ's Hospital; St. Olave's, Southwark; Dulwich College; Birmingham; Manchester; Bedford; Tonbridge; Monmouth.

VOL. IV. EVIDENCE. 880 pp. royal 8vo. Price 4s. 6d.

VOL. V. EVIDENCE. 1,040 pp. royal 8vo. Price 5s. 6d.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS' GENERAL REPORTS, viz.:—

VOL. VI. REPORTS on SCOTTISH BURGH SCHOOLS and FOREIGN COUNTRIES. 520 pp. royal 8vo. Price 2s. 9d.

1. Scottish Burgh Schools, by D. R. Fearon, Esq.
2. The Education for the Middle and Upper Classes in France, Italy, Prussia, and Switzerland, by M. Arnold, Esq.
3. Communication on Holland, by Baron D. Mackay.

VOL. VII. GENERAL REPORTS on SOUTHERN COUNTIES of ENGLAND. 660 pp. royal 8vo. and Map. Price 3s. 9d.

1. Devon and Somerset, by C. H. Stanton, Esq.
2. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) and Sussex, by H. A. Giffard, Esq.
3. Metropolitan District, by D. R. Fearon, Esq.
4. St. Olave's, Southwark, by D. R. Fearon, Esq.
5. Tonbridge School, by C. I. Elton, Esq.
6. Memorandum respecting Cathedral Schools, by C. I. Elton, Esq.

VOL. VIII. GENERAL REPORTS on MIDLAND COUNTIES of ENGLAND and NORTHUMBERLAND. 722 pp. royal 8vo. Price 3s. 9d.

1. Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Glamorgan and Hereford, by H. M. Bompas, Esq.
2. Stafford and Warwick, by T. H. Green, Esq.
3. Norfolk and Northumberland, by J. L. Hammond, Esq.
4. Summary Minute on Suffolk, Cambridge and Hunts, by D. C. Richmond, Esq.
5. Ditto on Cheshire and Derbyshire, by R. S. Wright, Esq.
6. Bedford School, by R. S. Wright, Esq.
7. Monmouth School, by H. M. Bompas, Esq.

VOL. IX. GENERAL REPORTS on NORTHERN COUNTIES of ENGLAND. 826 pp. royal 8vo. and Map. Price 4s. 6d.

1. Yorkshire, West Riding, by J. G. Fitch, Esq.
2. Lancashire, by J. Bryce, Esq.
3. Manchester School, by J. Bryce, Esq.
4. Memorandum on Westmoreland Schools, by D. C. Richmond, Esq.

The above, and all descriptions of Parliamentary Papers, may be had at very low prices of—

Mr. HANSARD, 32, Abingdon-street, Westminster, and 13, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields,
Messrs. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, New Street-square, Fleet-street, E.C.,
Messrs. LONGMAN, Paternoster-row, E.C.,
Messrs. BLACK, EDINBURGH;
Messrs. THOM & SONS, } DUBLIN;
Messrs. HODGES & SMITH, } LONDON;

And generally of all Booksellers in all parts of the Country.

Essay W.
WE B
author
Mr. T
ing Cl
Prince
of The
Church
'The
W. L
going
lately
before
—not
do no
doctrine
daytin
such a
claim
little
who f
fied v
times
sense
ties
will b
and g
the t
Here
further
split
mon
to de
horiz
the c
will a
of a
last d
say t
Ratio
half
sound
accu
The
spirit
vario
oppo
which
ing o
in co
people
pic-n
doct
bring
cour
of Ra
by m
me
pri
ciple
up in
'Chr
out a
the s
Such
coll
sure
we c
better
men
notic

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

LITERATURE

Essays on Church Policy. Edited by the Rev. W. L. Clay, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

We have here the following subjects and authors : all but the last two are clergymen. Mr. T. W. Fowle, 'The Church and the Working Classes'; Mr. J. Ll. Davies, 'The Voluntary Principle'; Mr. W. L. Clay, 'Clerical Liberty of Thought and Speech'; Mr. W. Berkley, 'The Church and the Universities'; Mr. E. A. Abbott, 'The Church and the Congregation'; Mr. W. L. Clay, 'The Church and the Education of the People'; Mr. J. Westlake, 'The Church in the Colonies'; Mr. J. R. Seeley, 'The Church as a Teacher of Morality.'

The plan of engaging in fleets is, as we see, going forward with increased zeal. We have lately had to notice the Ritualists: we have now before us a company of moderate and rational—not rationalist—Christians, with priests who do not pretend to supernatural powers, with doctrines which do not require candles in the daytime, and who, we guess, are quite unable to bring algebra to their assistance. What can such commonplace people do against the grand claims of their opponents? They will make little way with souls hungering for mysticism, who feel that their spiritual wants can be satisfied with nothing less than a miracle three times a week; nor, indeed, manifested to the senses, but symbolized by half-a-dozen absurdities of dress, candle, and genuflexion. They will be read with attention by the class, a large and growing class, who turn their thoughts to the time, and ask what is to be done with it. Here we have all the doctrinal schools going further and further apart, and at the same time splitting up into varieties, until at last the common compass-card will not contain points enough to designate the subdivisions of the religious horizon. The seaman, when he wants to tell the course closer than by the usual distinctions, will speak of N.N.E. & E., meaning a quarter of a point nearer E. than N.N.E. Shall we at last do the same in naming our sects? Shall we say that Mr. A. is Anglican-Puseyite quarter Rationalist, and Mr. B. Evangelico-Rationalist half Infidel? This is a grave question; for sound nomenclature is at the bottom of all accurate knowledge.

The doctrine-fights are perhaps evoking a spirit which may end in a new novelty. The various Church-sects, contending for the most opposite dogmas under common articles to which all subscribe, until many of the dissenting churches seem to have a kind of unity in comparison, are in the way to put it into people's heads that they might have a kind of pic-nic religion, in which there should be no doctrines at all except what each individual brings for himself. Such an idea would, of course, originate in or near the far heterodoxy of Rationalism. We have seen a circular signed by men of learning and piety, proposing that a meeting should be called to consider the propriety of founding a Church on no other principle than that the whole of religion is summed up in love to God and love to man. The name 'Christian' is retained; but we cannot make out any positive indication that the whole of the supernatural is other than an open question. Such a Church, no doubt, might say to each collection of opponents, We may not be quite sure to what extent we are Christians; but, if we only make good our programme, we are better Christians than you, if the New Testament have anything to do with the matter. We notice this proposal as a straw which shows the

wind. Assuredly, if things go on as now, there will be associations for the worship of God and the inculcation of morals, in which doctrine will be as much left to each man as is the case in general society, in which it has long been a prohibited subject.

The essay on the 'Working Classes' is founded on the alleged fact that those classes are, in the bulk, indifferent to religion and alienated from the establishment. The writer has a strong impression that the double-reformed Parliament will contain a large increase of democratic power, which will be used in the settlement of Church questions. This as it may be; we know that the first Reform Bill very soon added to opinion in favour of the same establishment, and increased the disposition to support it. After various minor considerations, the author says it is merely playing upon the surface to ascribe the alienation of the people to anything but the theological forms under which Christian truth is presented. The ordinance of the sixteenth century will not pierce the targets of the nineteenth; the wine of our thought bursts bottles which were old four centuries ago. The writer boldly attacks the way in which the doctrine of future punishment is presented. Plenary inspiration is described as having broken like packthread before the gales of scientific discovery and historical research. It ought to have been enough that this doctrine is not even hinted at in the Articles and Liturgy; their truth and sufficiency are all the grounds on which the two Testaments are put forward. Nor do we consent to the statement that it is scientific discovery which has broken up plenary inspiration. Science broke up the belief that the Scripture was intended to teach science, and introduced the common-sense doctrine that the writers spoke of the phenomena of matter in common phrase and on common thought. It was what the Germans take for criticism which ended in opening the question. This criticism is not "historical research" but an *a priori* method which takes hold of history by the throat, and cuts it up into can-be and can't-be with the transcendental knife of the inner consciousness. When everything was hacked to pieces by rationalism, and reason in England wished to ascertain the state of the case as between the Bible and the Church, it turned up as a long-forgotten thing that there is no statement about inspiration, and that, by the law as now interpreted, any clergyman is at liberty to be of his own opinion on that matter.

And so rationalism unlocks the door for reason; but it will have to leave the key and run away. It is doing its appointed work; an injurious and false extreme is acting upon that other injurious and false extreme which gave it birth. There are communities, we are told, in which the children eat their parents when they become old and incapable, and ask what better could be done with them. This we hold unnatural, as between human beings; but very natural and proper as to systems. Or at least we recognize the fitness of things in a system born of the defects of another system at once proceeding to belabour its parent, awaiting the same treatment from its own offspring in the fullness of time. It comes to this, that the working classes, especially the skilled artisan element, must be addressed in the same tone as those who are still called for distinction the educated classes. And this because the distinction has in large measure disappeared. The artisan working-classes, the political element, have not merely a strong infusion of grammar and literature, but a good deal of practice in argument and experience of discussion.

The "Voluntary Principle" is commonly

understood to mean the principle of self-support, and only involves free choice of doctrine on the maxim that those who pay the price must choose the goods. The writer of the second article makes it refer entirely to "free choice in matters relating to worship." He enters at length, and with power, into our state of things as it is in the Establishment and among the Dissenters. He is aware of, and proceeds upon, the fact that the Nonconformists are hampered in some degree by their rules, and that the Establishment is in a state of discordant freedom. The article wants a larger recognition of this curious truth. The Congregationalist minister is under rules; the clergyman is nearly his own master. The Gentile was a law to himself; the dissenting congregation is a state to itself, though it rejects all state-church as an impediment to religion. Doctrinal and ritual government is nearly at an end in the Establishment: with a minority of the flock on his side, the clergyman may go beyond Rome, aye, even to Jericho, at his pleasure. Accordingly, the question is not "how far it is practicable to give freedom to voluntary movements within the elastic bonds of a public Church," but how far it is possible to combine the liberty which is and will be taken with some kind of consent as to the length it is to be carried, and some kind of repression of admitted excess. At present there is no control: here transubstantiation, there the simple love-feast in memory of Christ's suffering; there no plenary inspiration, there the declaration that every letter of the Bible—sometimes even of the translation—is the positive word of God's mouth; here a future state of probation and progress, there a fiery furnace in which children are burnt alive for ever and ever because they slept in church and loved dancing better than prayer. There is but one set of doctrines which is allowed to lie quiet; it is found in the distinctive parts of the Athanasian Creed. We suspect that all parties are afraid to raise questions on this subject. There is much oblique disapprobation, but positive objection is overlooked. If, as happened, a clergyman be found who prints that no human being can attach a meaning to the idea of a person with two natures, one taken into the other, his fellow-clergymen allow him to remain in the maze, and make no effort to enlighten him; that is, no public effort.

The writer on 'Clerical Liberty,' after discussion of various plans, at last inclines towards "articles of belief as comprehensive as possible," with "the power of modifying them from time to time, whenever modification became necessary for the preservation or the increase of the Church." Now we ask whether "as comprehensive as possible" finds its restraint in truth, or in circumstances? If in truth, you ought not to modify for the increase of the Church; if in circumstances, there is no end to the cases in which arbitrary modification might tend to preservation and increase. The Bishop of London contends for "essentials" with wide toleration as to "non-essentials." Our author asks who is to judge what are essentials, and who is to control the diversity which will arise under any defining formula? It is an old question. The Church of Rome is very tolerant as to non-essentials, preserving always the right to say what they are. Our author's plan of essentials altered *pro re nata* is really the one which we have in operation. We do it by altering the meaning of words: he would do it by occasional changes of the words. He thinks great benefit would have arisen if, after Wilson's trial, "everlasting" had been changed into "eternal" in the Athanasian Creed. We think that a system of

variable essentials is trifling with the subject. "When the Church says such and such doctrines are not now, and never shall be, open questions, as regards the said doctrines she arrogates to herself infallibility." No doubt of it: whence it follows that she ought not to lay down any derived doctrines. Let her content herself with demanding a general adhesion to the New Testament: therein she professes to hold that the word of God is contained. But people differ about authenticity, translation, interpretation and essentiality! They do; but when the Church has brought herself to rest upon what she admits is her foundation, she may leave the rest to the God whose constant superintendence she professes to believe in. She cannot do this as long as she has taken the matter out of his hand. And as we have before remarked, the guidance of God's spirit has become a *lay* doctrine. We look through the clerical writings of all sides, and we find that the real existing *supernatural* of Christianity is of the most infrequent introduction. From the German critic to the Ritualist miracle-worker, every one desires to have the arrangement in his own hands. It is with them all, God shall guide us, and we will show Him how to do it! It is remarkable that neither the Articles nor the Liturgy—we do not speak of epistle, or gospel, or lesson for the day, but of the extra-scriptural part—contain one single categorical declaration that God's Spirit will certainly maintain the corporate Christian faith, happen what may. There are many petitions relative to the personal guidance of members of the Church—*singulatim*—but nothing to the effect above.

The article on 'The Church and the Universities' appears to us to assume a state of things which does not exist. Speaking of the effect of university education on the clergy, we have the following:—

"The one chief excellence of our own system is that it leaves greater individual liberty to the clergyman than he could possess, perhaps, in any other church, Catholic or Protestant, whilst it secures, in the main, harmony between the general tone of the laity and clergy by subjecting both to the same educational influences. It can hardly indeed be denied that the characteristic of the English clergy is, that they are thoroughly one in thought and feeling, not to say in prejudice also, with the temper of the English mind."

This may mean that the dozen sections of the clergy have a dozen sections of the laity who go with them, each to each, as Euclid says. But it seems to assume something nearer to clerical unity than exists, according in tone with something nearer to laical unity than exists.

The author asks, what has a Church to fear from the influence of a thoroughly liberal University? The answer is, the necessity of becoming thoroughly liberal itself. Our author is not so brief as this: he declares that a Church which refuses progressive knowledge commits suicide; he then proceeds thus:—

"Protestantism is becoming more and more restless and irrational, because it has before it an alternative which it has not the courage to face. It cannot, or will not, see that the Reformation was a first step, and that the second step has now to be taken if the first is not to be stultified. Protestantism, as a phase of progress, has done its work; it was a protest against Roman aberrations from principles held in common with Rome; the question now is as to the principles—and Protestantism is of no avail here. As a consequence, it seems everywhere playing back into the hands of the Catholic party, because it has not faith enough or strength enough to go forward, to be consistent, to become—what it must become or else fall to pieces,—Rational Religion."

This is sound doctrine: but it should be remembered that it is because Protestantism

has made some of the required change that its advanced spirits are inclined to call out for the rest, and dare do it.

'The Church and the Congregation' is an article of important detail. The author's starting-point is that we are at a dead lock, reading a Word of God which does not, like Plato, receive the reverence of intelligible and accurate translation up to our actual scholarship, praying in terms which to the less educated are unnatural and sometimes without meaning: in theory, catechizing, excommunicating, levying church-rates, electing bishops, christianizing everybody and everything; in practice, letting half the men in England go whither they will. This, and a great deal more, is tolerably accurate description.

'The Church and Education' is well worth reading over and thinking over. The author's wicked proposal—as we go on we see that we are among a wicked set—is "simple Christian teaching, free from formulary and dogma." He knows the consequences of stuffing babies with doctrine, and especially their want of power to carry away anything but odds and ends of misconception. We will digress to help his argument by instances for which we can answer, communicated to us by young ladies who take interest—aye, and classes too—in a suburban ragged school.

We might amuse our readers with many innocent mistakes; such as "we are buried and strayed from thy ways"; such as a notion that the *monkeys* were once men and women, the word under explanation being *mummies*; such as the remark made on the Jews' place of worship being called a *synagogue*. "Oh yes! teacher, that is because they are sinners and do not believe in Jesus Christ." But we prefer to dwell on two very marked cases, illustrative of the medley which dogmas leave in the child's mind, and of the pestilential moral atmosphere in which the poor children live, and the habits of thought and action which doctrine will not cure. The teacher had been explaining the words in the Confession, and when all was done, she asked, Now, can any one of you say it? A little girl between six and seven volunteered, and began thus, "Almighty and most merciful Father, the Son of the Holy Ghost." On another occasion, a child of about the same age, in the award of the good-conduct tickets for the day, received a second-class ticket when she expected a first-class. She turned round to a comrade and said, Then I shall tell mother that teacher it me.

'The Church in the Colonies' is written on the principle of strong disapprobation of the separation from the State which circumstances seem going to force on the colonial episcopacy. People in general care little about this part of the subject; and many cannot disentangle it from Bishop Colenso, who is spoken of thus, after a remark on the necessity of smoothing the passage of heathens to Christianity, and "extending a liberal toleration in all matters of merely contingent obligation to whatever may be suitable to a state of transition."

"It is not to be wondered at that these merits should oftener be found in the representatives of the spiritual culture of a nation than in the missionaries of a dogma; and it is a significant fact that Bishop Colenso, the stoutest maintainer in our time of the national character of the colonial Church, has been also conspicuous for his enlightened treatment of the Zulus, and has incurred obloquy on that account from the same ecclesiastical parties, who appear to be incapable of enjoying their own without attacking his lawful freedom. On neither point, however, are his labours and devotion without reward. Perhaps the most remarkable savage race in any of our colonies, equal to the Maoris in industry and intelligence,

and their superior in order, have named him in their language 'the Father of bringing up,' and without having transgressed the doctrinal limits permitted in the Church of England, he is aiding to impress a high moral and intellectual standard on a rising colony, while the acknowledgment of his episcopal superintendence by half the clergy, and the great mass of the Church of England laity of the diocese, testifies to the compatibility of Church fellowship with wide differences of opinion."

Many of our readers, not much in the way of actual news from the Cape, will be glad to hear that Colenso is not crushed; and he himself will be strengthened by finding that an associated body, mostly clerical, dares in more than one place and manner to bear testimony to his character and his results.

The Church as a teacher of morality strikes home upon a point of as much importance as any of the others, but one not so likely to excite passionate controversy. It is demanded that the clergy shall become higher teachers of morality: "not the teaching that we ought to be moral, but the teaching what is moral and what is not." To this end he is to get a better knowledge of man and his history; and is to go for examples, not merely to David, Ezra, and St. Paul, but to the records of his own and other countries. They should, in fact, get a bible of examples—the language used is so strong that one would almost suppose it was to be a book drawn up by joint labour—and should make the people "listen to matter intrinsically interesting to them." It is asked whether persons acquainted with antiquity do not often smile at the innocent modernism with which the acts of Jacob or Deborah are discussed in the pulpit? Surely they do: and also when they hear a sermon taken from a text spoken by Eliphaz or Bildad, of whom God himself decides that they have not spoken of Him the thing that is right. But it is in the Bible; and a zealous Oxonian has declared, in our own time, that every syllable and letter of the Testament is from God himself. As to morals in general, what we have given above from the little children is just an illustration of the state of grown people; bad moral habits are to be cured by sound notions of justification.

Our authors have sense, religion and courage to speak out; and though we find in their writing much matter for discussion, and something to oppose, we are much pleased with the course they have taken. When the Ritualist is free to advocate transubstantiation in the most direct form, under the wing of the Church whose very existence is a protest against that doctrine, none must find fault with those who stand up for making something like a clean sweep of all restrictions whatever. What is wanted is something explicit in the shape of legal understanding; if no such thing can be managed, there is an external power which will at last become too strong to be resisted. The nonconformist will not always be satisfied with an arrangement which shuts him out because he cannot subscribe, and admits, under subscription, up to Rome on one side, and far beyond himself on the other. There is a great money question which must arise. If it should be found practicable to maintain the Irish Church—a very dubious if—it may be stayed off for a time. But if the endowments of that Church should be applied to other forms of religious use, which may be done by distribution among opinions, then, as the advocates of the present state of things truly say, there will be more than the small end of the wedge inserted between the existing Establishment and the existing revenues. There may yet be time to put the Establishment in a position to give efficiency to the argument derived

from the general character and utility of the working clergy in things of real importance; a consideration now hidden under the fog of doctrinal sham and shuffle. But there is not a moment too much. What should be done may puzzle the wisest heads; but nothing will be really effective which does not provide things honest in the sight of all men.

Irish Grievances Shortly Stated. By James Cotter Morison. (Longmans & Co.)

There is something droll in this book, and in the causes which led to its being written. Mr. Morison expresses his sense of the "ridicule" which will consequently arise against him, but his courage or his wisdom is superior to any such sense, and he boldly cries "peccavi," despite "the ridicule which frequently attaches to a palinode." Here are the facts, and they almost seem to belong to the Comic History of Literature.

So late as January last, Mr. Morison gave to the world his views on the Irish question. Before spring came he appears to have waked up to the conviction that he knew nothing about the subject; and the summer itself had not yet arrived when the author published opposite views, with full conviction of his now having got at the very truth of the critical matter. His former judgment, he candidly avows, was simply "the too hasty expression of a set of opinions that sprang in great measure from national prejudice, from an inadequate knowledge—which he may perhaps also qualify as national—of the actual grievances of Ireland, and from insufficient meditation on their causes, past and present." With a simplicity that is almost sublime, after such an avowal, the author thinks that he has now got at the positive facts, and has been enabled to arrive at an unassailable judgment, by "a visit to Ireland extending over several weeks, and devoted to the exclusive study of Ireland and her history." Mr. Morison only half illustrates the story of the lively Frenchman who, after he had been several weeks in England, thoroughly understood us, began to doubt the thoroughness of his comprehension at the end of a year or two, and finally, at the end of ten, confessed that he found it perfectly impossible to make us out at all.

Now, for our own parts, we are not disposed to ridicule any writer who boldly publishes his second thoughts as best; but Mr. Morison must expect to be questioned. Why did he write his first book on Ireland, when he was ignorant and prejudiced, as he avows? How are we to be sure that he is less ignorant and prejudiced now? If his first contribution to the elucidation of Irish history was all wrong, although it was not written till after he had an opportunity of years of study, how can he be sure of having mastered the truth by "a visit to Ireland extending over several weeks"? We can understand a difference between Philip drunk and Philip sober, but we cannot see that Mr. Morison, after a visit of several weeks to a country is much better qualified to pronounce authoritatively on one of the most difficult questions of the day than he was a few months previously, after he had had years to devote "to the study of Ireland and her history." Taking his own confession, he was not justified writing his first work; judging from his present book, he is equally unqualified for the mission he has assumed. Some of our nearest neighbours (the French) seem similarly unjustified or unqualified when they treat of England. There are writers among them who, never having crossed the Channel, write about England and the English exactly

like people who know nothing about us; but let a lively feuilletonist come among us for "several weeks," he will serve up English subjects to his French readers in a way that would be as likely to give them a fair idea of Kamschatka and the Kamschakans. As for the author's prescriptions for the Irish malady, they are various, but among them he tells us, with all seriousness, that "a first-rate remedial measure would be a compulsory study of Irish history by every Englishman who could read." Mr. Morison has himself contributed two chapters, but we are not sure which of these he will ultimately stick by.

Meanwhile, the reforms he desires will be accomplished; the Church and the Land will soon be undergoing a great change. There will remain, with regard to the former, the bitter contest between the Irish Catholic laity to be free, and the Italianized priesthood to enslave them. This contest, indeed, has begun, as any one who studies Irish contemporary history in the Irish newspapers may see, daily. With regard to the Land, the most oppressive landlords have been, not the English, but the Irish; as any inquirer may discover for himself at election times, when Irish tenants are being driven to the poll. As for the poor Saxon, who is the accepted thing for abomination, that very fact shows how some people may read history without understanding it. In the old days, it was no uncommon thing for the Anglo-Saxon to take refuge in Ireland. He was well-received by that capital fellow the Dane, who, stout soldier as he was, turned to lucrative trade, or made the plough-share the instrument of wealth.

Mr. Morison has just read enough to be one-sided, now; as he was other-sided before. He has no idea of the atrocities practised by the Irish chiefs of the romantic days. He has no apparent knowledge of the mean rascality of the later Irish professional patriot. What is wanted for Ireland will continue a want, in spite of England and the whole world, till the days when selfishness dies out in the land, and men, forgetting party, and wisely forgetting a history which Mr. Morison would have them remember, will seriously address themselves, not to establish an ascendancy for this or that class of men, but to make the best of Ireland as it is, for the use and benefit of all. We expect Mr. Morison's third Essay to be written in this amended sense.

Scotish Ballads and Songs. Edited by James Maidment. 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Pater son.)

The Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland. Compiled and Edited by J. S. Roberts. With Illustrations. (Warne & Co.)

SIDE by side with Mr. Maidment's volumes, which are in every sense of the word good, and precious, we may set the Chando collection of ballads. It is copious and correct, and will be a capital introduction for young students just beginning to study ballad literature. The notes are brief and judicious, the text is carefully collated, and the only very bad part of the book is the illustrations—vile conventional woodcuts, without point or shape. Mr. Maidment's collection is another matter, being intended not so much for the tyro as for him already deep in the subject. The rough woodcut on the title page, taken from an old German broadsheet, is the best introduction the book could have. It represents a freebooter of the right type, thick-legged, sinewy, with a live duck tucked under his right arm, and a sword like a weaver's beam trailing in his left hand. A bag of potatoes

fills the background. The rascal has been foraging successfully, and leers grimly as he drags his big limbs back to his comrades.

Mr. Maidment selects seventy-eight ballads, or versions of ballads, giving sometimes two or three perfectly distinct copies of the same piece, picked up in various parts of the country. He has a wise dislike to collated versions, and rejects all interpolations to the best of his power. But his finest work is to be found in the introductions and appendixes. With extraordinary diligence, with an unusual scrutiny of details, at first seemingly insignificant, and generally with much good taste, he manages to produce a set of "side-lights," which are the best things of their kind we have had since the publication of the *Border Minstrelsy*. The pieces chiefly selected are the battle and border pieces; but we have domestic glimpses too, as in "The Lass of Lochroyan" and "Waly Waly." The tragedy common to Court life in those days appears darkly in the two or three ballads concerning Mary Stuart.

The most zealous advocate of Mary will admit that popularity is not an invariable test of merit; and the British public have ever had a sly sympathy with good-looking debauched princesses. The Stuarts have never been greatly distinguished for virtue or real generosity; but their dashing, romantic style and their handsome faces have made them popular. About Mary's true character we shall never have any settled knowledge. The seraphic being of Aytoun's octosyllabics is almost as false and detestable as the giggling, crawling, alliterative monster of Mr. Swinburne's blank verse. The truth lies somewhere between the two; but we cannot quite guess where. Those were terrible times, and few women have been so tempted as Mary. The most effective argument against her is adopted by those who have tried to show that she was not beautiful; if that could be established, all the hero-worship would be over.

To turn from Mary, Circean and ghastly at her best, to Johnie Armstrong, is to step at once from a scented bed-chamber into the free, open air of the heather. Johnie was a reiver of the broad, old school,—a thief of course, but not the least like our modern "prig." To our mind, the thought of those old border raids, wild and brutal as they were, brings freshness and relief. Men fought "for their own hands." There is nothing finer and fresher in literature than the Johnie Armstrong group of ballads; with "Kinnmont Willie" and the rest, they make a glorious company. To his various versions of "Johnie Armstrong," Mr. Maidment adds an historical appendix, containing the prose story of the champion's life. So good is this story, and so thoroughly complete in itself, that we transcribe it entire for the benefit of our readers:—

"A brave jolly man, living in his own castle in Westmoreland, keeping up the laudable custom of charity, and enjoying the luxury of doing good to every one. Instead of indulging in these predatory habits which made the name of Armstrong so formidable to Englishmen, our hero adopted an opposite method of obtaining riches. Accordingly, he used various ways of increasing his means, 'as in clothing buying and felling forests of timber, breeding cattle, and the like.' He was enabled by his success in his various avocations to live in grand style, and to build a hall, where he had a table every day furnished for eight score men, who were clothed and armed for the defence of the country. Having originally been a soldier in foreign parts, fighting against the Turks and Saracens with great success, he had acquired much military knowledge, and took infinite pleasure in instructing his dependants in warlike exercises. So successful was he in this line, that he obtained the name of the 'Champion of the North.' His house was called Giltnock-hall,

and it is recorded that in digging subsequently under the ruins, a lot of silver and gold was found, which enriched the finders, and was termed, 'Johnny Armstrong's bounty money.' At the mature age of forty, 'the Champion of the North' resolved to take a wife; and as he had the choice of the whole females in the neighbouring territory, he could not have had much difficulty in committing matrimony, but he was very fastidious, and not disposed to sacrifice himself for riches; so he fixed his affections upon a beautiful sonny creature while 'passing through a market town,' where he had no doubt been engaged in selling his horses, cows, and pigs, and ascertaining she was the daughter of a poor gentleman, who had suffered severe pecuniary losses by the war between the two kingdoms, he was emboldened to pop the question, and was at once accepted—no enquiry being made by the papa as to the character of the suitor—the worthy gentleman being naturally anxious to get his daughter settled for life. The day was fixed, and Johnny duly made his appearance with his eight score men, 'laced all with gold and silver, with silver hilted swords, embroidered belts, gilded spurs and plumes of white feathers in their bonnets, bravely mounted.' The people throughout the town mistook their leader for the king; and the intended bride, who was looking over the window, ran to her father to tell him that his majesty was come 'with a numerous train to visit him.' 'God forbid,' said he, alarmed that his provisions would be insufficient to feed so large an assembly, 'go down—send them all away; say I am sick—or whatever you like, but get quit of them.' The obedient daughter did as she was told, and found to her infinite delight it was the unknown gentleman who was to marry her, and that he brought as much as the whole neighbours, including his own retinue, would scarcely be able to devour for the marriage feast. He then announced he was the well known Johnny Armstrong of Giltnock-hall in Westmoreland; whereupon there was a great shout, the gates were thrown open, cooks rushed into the kitchen, victuals accompanied them, and while the 'déjeuner à la fourchette' was arranging, John became the husband of Squire Leonard's daughter. The fair bride was then taken home, and magnificently entertained. 'Soon after he (Johnny) had divers encounters with the Scots, and thereupon a war arising between the two nations, after the battle of Bannockburn, Westmoreland fell into their hands.' Although Armstrong was not present at the conflict, his wife and his father-in-law, being cautious persons, suggested, that in consequence of the transfer of Westmoreland to the Scots, the whole establishment should leave Giltnock-hall, and emigrate to the south, but John, who had 'an undaunted courage, declined the proposal,' as he imagined, poor silly man, that the Scots king would be a generous enemy. Now his Scottish majesty had got into a sad mess by the 'Redshanks' and Danes, 'two bloody northern nations,' invading the Western Islands, with the assistance of some discontented Scots. This onslaught of his enemies and rebellion of his subjects made him so very irate, that he placed lots of his nobles in durance vile as a precautionary measure to prevent them bringing in, as he supposed, the English. This very perplexing business made him 'clap his hand on his breast' and exclaim with a sigh, 'Ah, is Scotland so full of treachery, that never a man from the highest to the lowest degree dare appear before his king when he sends for him.' The monarch should have remembered in making this strong statement, that his fancy for incarcerating his subjects made them cautious in appearing before him. His majesty having thus given vent to his feelings, one of his suite suggested that his new subject Armstrong was a valiant and trustworthy man, and strongly pressed his merits upon the monarch. At this critical moment a courier entered, probably an Elliot or a Scot, races pre-eminent then in the pleasant pastime of cattle-lifting. It unfortunately happened that this person had been severely punished by Armstrong for having taken 'from the poor English country people' lots of their cattle. To such a person the king unhappily addressed himself, enquiring what sort of fellow Armstrong was. The answer may be easily imagined, and his

majesty was assured that he was a bitter enemy who was then plotting to recover Westmoreland, and that his majesty would act wisely to get hold of him and put him to death. This fiction was swallowed without difficulty, and the monarch proposed instantly to send an army against him, but his informant thought this would not do, and that diplomacy was preferable. This idea struck the king as advisable. Accordingly a letter was indited, signed 'Robert Rex,' containing all sort of flummery, and as full of lies as an egg is full of meat, inviting the honest Englishman to Edinburgh, where he should be heartily welcome. Upon receipt of this letter, 'the champion of the north' was delighted, and prepared to set off to the Scottish capital with his suite properly appointed. His lady took an opposite view, as wives not unfrequently do, and in this instance, strange to say, she was in the right. She distrusted kings, being rather democratic in her opinions, and suspected foul play, but her husband, who doubtless expected to receive a coronet and not a halter, was not to be dissuaded; off he went with his followers all shining in gold and silver, armed to the teeth. As he passed through the towns the good folks beheld the gallant company with amazement, and on reaching Edinburgh, royalty itself was so far confounded, that the king mistook Armstrong 'for a foreign prince,' and moved his bonnet to him, but when he ascertained who it was that stood before him, his rage knew no bounds. After indulging in rather strong language for a king, he ordered his visitor and his fellows to be hanged without further ceremony. It was in vain that Armstrong referred to the king's solemn pledge of safety; he was only laughed at for his simplicity. Not choosing to be hanged, he and his followers drew their swords, and a most tremendous battle ensued, in which the betrayed visitor and his men were all slaughtered, after having slain two thousand five hundred citizens and soldiers. So much alarmed was the illustrious 'Robert Rex,' that he got out of the way as fast as he could, and hid himself till the affair was over. The story concludes with mentioning that all the country lamented the fate of Armstrong, and his little son, sitting on his nurse's knee, vowed to revenge his death, which, 'when he came to be a man, he as gallantly performed.' How this vow was fulfilled the writer of the 'Pleasant and Delightful History' does not inform his readers."

After all this, need we say that we recommend Mr. Maidment's collection? It must, of course, have a place in every student's library; but general readers would do well to make its acquaintance.

Thoughts of a Lifetime; or, My Mind—its Contents. An Epitome of the Leading Questions of the Day. By the Author of 'Utopia at Home.' (Trübner & Co.).

Is this a dull joke, or is the author serious and dull simply? Does he want us to laugh with him, or to laugh at him? Whichever of the two may be the object aimed at, we fear the latter will be the result attained. Indeed, we almost think the writer is more to be blamed if he fancies himself a satirist than if he is persuaded of the sober truth of his odd fancies. It is plain that he is not Utopian, for Utopia is governed by the laws of reason and possibility. We do not apply that name to a scheme bearing the hall-mark of Hanwell. We apply it, too often perhaps, to schemes which are afterwards realized, and which then seem so simple and natural that we wonder at the blindness of their opponents. Railways were once Utopian. A system of government based on a reversal of our present laws, on the treatment of dogs and children as moral agents, on the dedication of drinking-fountains to patron saints, dates from a kingdom much nearer to earth if further removed from all human notions. We confess that we can hardly look upon such theories as this of the patron saints of drinking-fountains in a serious light. But it is still less likely to

be satire. The only charitable conclusion is that the author's friends ought to take care of him. And this conclusion is forced upon us when we find him saying, "Genius is the greatest of all crimes. I will not add impudence to guilt. I have been *very, very* guilty. My only plea is, that I have been punished, all my life long. Heaven above only knows how severely." Still more perhaps when he compares himself to Shakespeare, and sets himself up as the typical child of genius. "Years of cruel, cruel neglect, in which his most laboured thought is refused a hearing, and then years of stupid, stupid fawning, in which his merest *ipse dicit* goes unquestioned by the flunkey crew that greedily, like ravening wolves, gobble up his most nauseous toads. I have suffered in the one way but too severely; may I escape the other! May I never be the crotchety, capricious, conceited demi-fool, demi-god that Comte, for instance, was, and X—is!"

A short list of the author's most notable theories will show that our remarks are justified. In the first place he wants to change all our laws. The statutes of the realm are to be so condensed as to be contained in a sixpenny volume. The iniquitous laws of copyright—which are the sole cause of one publisher having recommended the author to try Rivington, and of another having returned his work unopened—are to be repealed. Rape is no longer to be punished while adultery escapes. The present crime of manslaughter is to be abolished, and that name is to be applied only to the less aggravated kind of murders. This, at least, is what we gather from the author's statement that murder and manslaughter are both wilful. A certain number of offences are to be counted felonies, among them "stubborn refusal of full conjugal rights." A dog which bites a child is to be punished by the magistrate just as the child itself is punished for stealing. Marriage with a wife's sister is to be permitted. The beard is to be universal, and, in the case of Government officials, compulsory. "The 'busses' are 'not to date from low pothouses as now, but from the guardian saint of the post-office drinking-fountain that they start from.'" Small country churches are to fall to ruin, and the people of the small villages are to frequent the nearest parish church of a proper size. They may, however, go and pray in their own ruin whenever they have "a fancy thereto." The House of Commons is to be in permanent session, morning, noon and night all through the year, so that there may be time for both business and speaking. Voting might take place every day, from twelve to one, and members who were not present might vote by proxy, or letter, or telegraph. The birch is to be used for children and schoolboys.

We have picked out these rather salient points from the wild jumble of theories and crazes with which the book is stuffed. There are germs of sense in some places, though unfortunately others have long since brought the seeds to maturity. Where the author has been content to borrow, he is sufficiently tame and commonplace; but he aspires to be original, and his wish is granted in a different sense from that in which it was directed.

NEW NOVELS.

Robert Falconer. By George MacDonald, LL.D. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

READERS whom Dr. MacDonald will never know or hear of will be grateful to him for having written 'Robert Falconer,' and it is in these secret responses to his words that a writer finds his true reward. Before any satisfaction can be derived from this work, the reader must be at

the pains to master the quaint Scotch dialect in which most of the conversations are carried on. The book is well worth the small effort this will require. He will be amply repaid by the racy humour and original phraseology which are found in every page. Robert Falconer is the matured utterance of all the thoughts and aspirations which Dr. MacDonald tried to say or sing in his early poems, and the completed picture of what he set forth in more or less fragmentary form in his previous novels. He has fulfilled all his promises, and this is saying no little. We could find fault with the construction of the story—with many of the incidents, some of which are left half developed and unsustained, and one or two which are unnatural, exaggerated and strained; but, as a whole, it is a work to which a man may sign his name and feel that he has honestly put forth his best strength to do it effectually. 'Robert Falconer' contains the experience of many years of life, both personal and observed. The object of the work is to kindle in those who read it the desire to find what Fichte calls "the way to the Blessed Life,"—still more to excite the desire to walk therein. Although 'Robert Falconer' is not a book to be taken up for amusement, and though readers who are merely in search of a novel for light reading had better consider themselves hereby warned to let it alone, it is, nevertheless, a work brimful of life and humour, and of the deepest human interest to all who care to read of

Life and death, and the deep heart of man.

It is a book to be returned to again and again for the deep and searching knowledge it evinces of human thoughts and feelings, not only in different phases of the same character, but in entirely different natures. Dr. MacDonald works out and develops the process of education in a human soul through the medium of the outward and "changing scenes of life," from the first vague imaginings of the childish heart to the full development and harmony of all its powers. The interest of the story as a narrative lies in the strong individual personality of each character, and in the subtle elaboration of incident, so as to show how all things work together; how events which at the time seemed only dreary and calamitous—the destruction of a man's best hopes and most innocent aspirations—are, in reality, steps in the process of transformation into a better and nobler character; so that he is enabled by their means to realize the very best of all that he is capable of being or becoming. The gist of the story deals especially with those phases of religious doubt and unrest which are the characteristics of the present day,—the problems that occur to pious, thoughtful men, who are troubled by the different forms of theology by which men have striven at once to exhibit religion and to protect it from a too near approach. The story shows in its progress that light arises for the upright, and that those who truly desire to learn will be taught. The moods of inquiring minds—differing apparently in each individual, but alike in all as regards their root and tendency—are drawn with subtle and wonderful skill. The distinction between the pains of healthy growth in the soul and the morbid sickness of disease is kept clear for the reader by the skill of the author's power of analysis. The whole drama of life is set forth as played by many characters, all of them acting more or less upon each other, as is the case in real life. Robert Falconer is the central character. He is represented as reaching the highest moral stature and most thorough and well-balanced development. Through him the author utters his own thoughts and convictions; but the other personages are

all true to nature, and some of them come home to one's sympathies more than Robert. The Scotch dialect in which nearly all the conversations are carried on lends itself to quaint and felicitous expressions, which give weight and individuality to the words.

Robert Falconer is a Scotch laddie brought up by his grandmother, who is a fine character; a strong Calvinist and deeply religious, with no conception of any religion apart from her own creed, but with a heart full of loving-kindness, and a sense of justice which is stronger even than her love. She has one heart-grief: her only son, the father of Robert, has gone to the bad, and, after a career of drunkenness and debauchery in which he wasted his fortune and broke his wife's heart, has utterly disappeared in a slough of degradation. Robert's first mystery is the questioning about his father; from broken words and shadowy recollections he comes to feel intense pity for him, and resolves when he becomes a man to go into the world to seek him; he puts into his prayers every night a petition for his father. The poor old grandmother, with her heart made still sorer by her stern Calvinism, prays for him too, with an earnestness that nothing short of a firm belief in that terrible creed can inspire. One day a report comes that he is dead; and then she recognizes that she must no longer hope or pray for one who is dead and whose state is fixed. The whole of this scene is wonderfully true; the stern sense of right and duty by which the stately old lady silences the cry of her heart is more touching than any effusion of words. Robert's difficulties with his creed are beginning; he steadily refuses to believe in the report, and persists in his prayer for his father. The desire for his father's restoration is the ruling thought of his heart, and shapes his whole life. When he is free to go out into the world,—after a long and difficult training, in which all hope or desire for any personal happiness has been taken from him,—he gives himself up to the search for his father, and, in the course of that quest, he goes about doing good in the worst dens of London misery, working out the author's own ideas of the principle and method upon which such things should be done. Whilst Robert is undergoing the training of education and circumstances the reader is in sympathy with him; but when he becomes the author's ideal of a perfect philanthropist he has acquired a touch of self-consciousness, which mars the effect.

Poor Humanity. By the Author of 'No Church,' &c. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

A work that invites consideration from two very different points of view, 'Poor Humanity' is at the same time a thoughtful and deeply pathetic picture of modern English society, and a melo-dramatic tale of murder, perpetrated by a worthy clergyman under circumstances which so far palliate the offence that the criminal retains the reader's commiseration and respect after his guilt has been thoroughly established. Regarded as a story which deals sensational with a homicide's temptation and crime, and teaches that manslaughter may be excusable, if not justifiable, the tale is open to grave objections. Though the Reverend Theobald Gifford's criminal action is not inconsistent with a nature whose conflicting elements of good and evil render him alternately strong and weak, tender and harsh, gentle even to feebleness, and so stern as to be absolutely cruel,—and though the author succeeds in rousing our pity for the weakness of what appears most strong in "poor humanity" by

showing how the infirmities of a conscientious and benevolent gentleman may result in just such crimes as we make no allowance for when they are perpetrated by the murderous ruffians of our dangerous classes,—this side of the story is no picture of what occurs, or is likely to occur, in real life, and its moral is not altogether wholesome. No one will deny that spiritual pride is liable to trip and fall, like every other kind of pride, into the degradation from which it deems itself most secure; and that under strong and sudden temptations, men in the main good occasionally surpass in wickedness men who are systematically evil. Nor can it be said that these are truths which romantic art should not venture to illustrate. But when the novelist assumes the office of moral teacher, he should put a rein on his imagination, and be careful that his delineations of human nature and manners are exactly truthful reflexions of the society to which he would have us apply his doctrines. Now, our quarrel with the author of 'Poor Humanity' arises from the fact that the main incidents of Theobald Gifford's career are so highly improbable that, notwithstanding the logical consistency of his character, they misrepresent the life which they pretend to portray. The world must alter greatly before a worthy clergyman, hiding from public observation by a series of meanness and direct falsehoods a murder which he perpetrated under the influence of violent passion, can be a type of clerical life, or an illustration of the dangers which are likely to beset a peaceable English gentleman. However strongly the author may urge that the circumstances of the Rev. Theobald Gifford's downfall are meant to be regarded as exceptional, she will admit that he is introduced as a type of ordinary clerical character, and that she asks us to accept his frailty and his guilt as indications of the evil that may qualify the goodness and agonize the conscience of such a personage in real life. It may also be urged that in so far as she induces her readers to comply with her wish on this point, and take her clergyman as a specimen of poor humanity in the sacred orders of the Anglican Church, she encourages them to think that not the least probable of life's possibilities is the existence of a village priest whose stainless reputation covers a consciousness of hideous crime, whilst it helps to secure him from the lawful penalty of his felonious achievements. That such a view accords with the teachings of experience, or that it is otherwise than at direct variance with the actual conditions of English society, we cannot concede; and even if it had the support of known facts, we should think it unadvisable to draw attention to a state of affairs which would impel simple minds to mistrust the appearances of morality, and doubt the goodness of their outwardly decent neighbours. Moreover, by palliating her clergyman's act of homicide—so that whilst sympathy is roused for the doer of the crime, its victim seems to have only fallen beneath a blow of justice—the author has certainly rendered no service to public morals. Without denying that murders vary in repulsiveness and enormity, and that whilst one deed of blood may rouse every sentiment of repugnance, another homicidal act may be comparatively venial, or even command the righteous approval of spectators, most persons who feel strongly with respect to the influence and responsibilities of art will agree in thinking that novelists should be no less disinclined to mitigate the blackness of sin than to obscure the brightness of virtue, and that they invite reprehension when they present us with cases of crime so modified by extenuating circumstances that whilst the extenuating circumstances cover

the criminal with sympathy and admiration, his evil act rouses no abhorrence.

But having made these exceptions to the morality of what may be called the sensational side of this powerful novel, we can award unqualified praise to that more comprehensive and prominent part of the work in which the author, whilst delineating the depravity of sordid criminals with terrible exactitude, and no disposition to relieve vice of its most odious characteristics, points to the threads of virtue that are discernible in the warp and woof of wicked human nature, and shows how criminals of all degrees are made of one material, and how that one material is the "poor humanity" out of which the wisest and brightest of our species are also fashioned. To point this moral, the author selects for the heroine of her tale a miserable girl, picked from a loathsome haunt of London thieves, and trained from her first hours in the ways and for the pursuits of vice. At the opening of the story, this wretched girl has broken away from the reformatory to which the law consigned her for punishment and training, and is on her way tramping through the country in search of the one person to whom she is bound by natural affection; and when the wanderer's feet have at length borne her to the caravan which she has been pursuing from racecourse to racecourse and from fair to fair, she only reaches it in time to throw herself on her mother's dead body. The vagrant show-woman is a corpse; and when her only child has looked upon her closed grave, she recommences her dismal journey through the wide world. Wholesome influences, appealing to her better nature, decide her to brave the terrors of the outraged law, and return to the prison from which she has escaped; but before Nella Carr can carry out this virtuous resolution, she is entrapped by her former instructor in the art of theft, and carried off to Mrs. Wisby's academy for thieves, from which den of infamy she is rescued by her father, a liberated convict, who, after reforming his own ways of life in Australia, has returned to England to provide for the welfare of the wife who has passed beyond his reach, and the child who henceforth becomes his first care. Very pleasantly, and in some places with skill that no living novelist could surpass, is it told how this burly, passionate, and only half-repentant malefactor perseveres in his duty to his child, and, after educating her at a boarding-school, takes her to his home in a rural parish of central England, where he has become a large and prosperous tenant-farmer; and how, when the girl and her sire have earned the respect of their neighbours, and are doing such good as a rich farmer and farmer's daughter can effect by the conscientious discharge of their social duties, the companions of their earlier and criminal days discover their place of retirement. The first of these unwelcome intruders at their farm is one of Mrs. Wisby's old pupils, a woman named Sally, to whom Nella Carr endeared herself in old times; and very effective on the reader is the generous emotion with which Sally, after stumbling accidentally on her old friend's peaceful and prosperous home, hastens from the spot, where her presence would certainly cause pain, and might result in grave injury to her former mate at Mrs. Wisby's seminary in Joiner's Alley. But before Sally hastens away from the farm, she sends the Carrs a message through Paul Essenden. "Tell him," she says, "and her that Sally dropped upon 'em here, and wouldn't frighten 'em by coming in to give 'em how-d'y-e-do. That I wasn't 'spectable enuf for 'em, and so knew my place. And tell her—Nella, yer know—that though I should have liked to see her agin

worry much, I went away for her luck, and wishing it to last—upon my soul, and wishing it to last." She went on at a faster pace after delivering her message, and did not look at him to whom she entrusted it. She was lame and footsore, but she dragged her way onwards with rapidity, as though anxious to escape from the better atmosphere in which Nella Carr lived, and doubtful if her presence might not pollute it, lingering there."

Other denizens of Joiner's Lane are less generous and considerate; and their action results in the publication of George Carr's history and Nella's re-consignment to prison. The immediate causes and consequences of which calamities comprise the incidents that occasion Horace Essenden's murder by the Rev. Theobald Gifford, and afford a suitable field for the display of heroism to Nella's wretched father, who, out of affection to Theobald and Augusta Gifford, takes upon himself the obliquy of the murder, whilst he is so familiar with the secret of its perpetration that he could at any moment purge himself of the odious imputation, and bring his former rector to the gallows. Thus, whilst through the action of the meeker qualities of his nature the clergyman first perpetrates murder and then shrinks from avowing his crime, a rich vein of heroism is discovered in the "poor humanity" of the liberated convict, who even to the last persists in his loyalty to his child's benefactor. So far as his conduct to the real murderer is concerned, George Carr's action is strictly consistent with his character, and aids greatly in effecting the main purposes of the story; but the author makes a great mistake in keeping her readers in the dark with respect to Theobald Gifford's guilt and George Carr's resolve to shield the clergyman. So long as George Carr is regarded as Horace Essenden's murderer, it is impossible to think of him without abhorrence; and when towards the close of the third volume his innocence is established, many a reader will resent the mismanagement that has caused him to think unjustly of so fine a fellow. Indeed, from every point of view, the trick thus played upon the reader is a mistake; since it imparts repulsiveness to the actor who deserves the largest share of the reader's sympathy, and effects nothing to compensate for the reader's disappointment in the farmer. By taking the reader into her confidence, the author of "Poor Humanity" would have rendered George Carr no less interesting than noble, and would at the same time have greatly heightened the excitement with which the spectator watches Theobald Gifford's doings.

La Morte d'Arthur: the History of King Arthur. Compiled by Sir Thomas Malory; abridged and revised by Edward Conybeare, B.A. (Moxon & Co.)

It is certainly a singular coincidence that two modernized editions of this capital old book should have been published within a few days of each other. If the public are not attracted to it now, it is not the fault of editors or publishers. The result may fairly be attributed in a great measure to the interest excited by Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"; and it certainly adds largely to the right understanding of these fine poems, to compare them with the source whence he for the most part derived them. The skill with which he has adapted them, added to them, given to them a yet nobler and more Christian tone, is admirable; though there are certain touches of refinement which are better suited to more modern times than to the remote days of King Arthur. To return, however, to Sir Thomas

Malory, we must first of all confess that it is puzzling to know why the present editor has put two l's into his name. The usual spelling is Malory, Maleore, or Malorye; and these three variations are quite enough, without the confusion of introducing a fourth. But this by the way. What is of more immediate importance is, that we should ascertain the precise form in which the old romance is now introduced to our notice. It is not necessary to institute a comparison between the present edition and that of the "Globe," so lately published by Messrs. Macmillan, and which was edited by Sir E. Strachey. The books differ widely, and there is no reason why they should not both be widely circulated. As to which he should prefer, we would strongly advise the purchaser to decide for himself, for he may easily ascertain which it is he wants. We will merely say here, that Sir E. Strachey's edition comes very near to the original edition by Caxton, and follows the same division into books and chapters as that which Caxton himself devised, and which has always hitherto been followed. The spelling has been modernized, and a few of the more difficult old words replaced by their modern equivalents, so as to render the book easily readable by schoolboys, whose special benefit the editor had in view. Mr. Conybeare's object has been very much the same, viz., to popularize the book; but he has set about it in a very different way. He has thought more of selecting the best stories, and putting them together so as to be most distinct from each other. With this object, he has entirely abandoned Caxton's division into books, and adopted a new one of his own. He has considerably abridged the whole by leaving out whatever he cared least about; and many of the stories which he has retained he has considerably curtailed and condensed. For readers who are not very particular about the order of events, and who only want to gain a general notion of the romance, the plan has certain advantages. If one wants to come at the story of Balin and Balan the shortest way, one has only to read pages 27 to 41, and it is done. On the other hand, one may miss the very thing one wants to see. We were curious to see how the editor had treated the story of King Arthur's extraordinary dream about the flaming dragon and the grimly boar, but we failed to find it, the adventures of Sir Lancelot du Lac being made to follow immediately upon the tale of "The Three Knights and the Three Damsels." Mr. Conybeare has wisely told the various tales nearly in Sir Thomas Malory's own words, simply by striking out either occasional sentences or long passages, as the case required. Sometimes he condenses a sentence by striking out a few words. Thus we read in Southey's edition, p. 8—"And so he handled the sword by the handles, and lizily and fierily pulled it out of the stone," &c.; but the words in Italics are omitted in the abridgment. The opening passage of the first book is indeed cut short. The story of the Duke of Tintagil is one which may very well be passed over; but it would have been difficult to cut it shorter than this:

"It befel, in the days of the noble Uther Pendragon, when he was King of England, and so reigned that there was a mighty and a noble duke in Cornwall that held long time war against him; and the duke was named the Duke of Tintagil. And his wife was a right fair lady and a passing wise, and Igraine was her name. Then came Uther with a great host and laid a siege about the castle of Tintagil, and there he fought many pavilions. Then the Duke of Tintagil, by night, issued out of the castle by a postern for to have distressed the King's host; and so through his own issue the Duke himself was slain."

The words composing these sentences can

certainly be found in Malory (with the exception of the change of the castle *Terrabil* into the castle of *Tintagil*); but some of them are a long way apart there. We do not mean to object to this; but rather quote the above in order that such of our readers as happen to know Sir Thomas Malory's book already may see at a glance what the editor has been doing. When once some considerable variations from the strict integrity of the old text has been made, a few more are not of much consequence. As an introductory volume for those who are as yet quite unacquainted with *'La Morte d'Arthur'*, the present volume is very well suited; but it is not equal to the real romance itself. The editor acknowledges as much in saying, that "if his work leads any who do not already know King Arthur to read and appreciate the book in its integrity, his object will have been gained." We hope he may gain it, in all seriousness.

Whatever defects there are in the volume are to be found precisely where one would expect to find them. It is, indeed, a marvellous thing that the old language of England, essentially the same as that which we speak now, and varying from it chiefly by means of such changes as are sure to be introduced into so copious a language by the mere lapse of time, is less understood by the majority of Englishmen than it is by many foreigners. Why Englishmen should so little understand their own language,—why scholars who would not dare to miscall a Latin word for fear of shame should wrongly interpret an English one without a shudder, and, indeed, with perfect indifference,—is still a mystery. It is a reproach upon us as a nation which ought not to last much longer. But so prevalent is this febleness in appreciating English etymology, so common this carelessness about the true meanings of words,—we mean of English words,—that slips that ought not to occur are expected by us to occur as a matter of course. There is no glossary to this edition of *'La Morte d'Arthur'*, and only a few words are explained here and there; but the very few explanations have their full share of mistakes. On page 19, to *leese* is explained to *hurt*. Now, to *leese* may mean, in Old English, either (1) to tell lies, (2) to glean, or (3) to lose; and surely any one's common sense ought to tell him which it is here,—"Ye may see what people we have lost, and what good men we *leese*; . . . and ever in saving one of the footmen we *leese* ten horsemen for him." At page 34, we find, "King Pellinore bore the *wit* of the death of King Lot." This is explained by "was known to be the slayer." This looks very much as if the word *wit* is referred to the common verb *wit*, to know. If so, such a notion is quite wrong. *Wit* is explained in Mr. Wright's edition to mean *blame*, with much more reason. In fact, the *wit* was the name given to the penalty paid to the Crown by a murderer, and was also used generally to signify any punishment, penalty, reproach, or blame. *Handsel* (p. 129) is rather an *earnest* than a reward. *Sewed* (p. 318) merely means *sued*, *entreated*; it is hard to see why it is explained by *worked*. *Costed* (p. 339) is explained *turned*, and it can be seen that this was probably taken from Mr. Wright's explanation. Mr. Wright explains the phrase, "and ever this lady and part of her gentlewomen *costed* the hind," by saying that it means that they "kept up with it in a parallel course, for the purpose of turning it." But to *cost* merely means to go coasting along, to keep side by side with, from the Latin *costa*, and the French *côte*; or it may mean to get alongside of, to approach, as in *'Venus and Adonis'*, line 870—

And all in haste she coasteth to the cry.

Sir Toby Belch's explanation may help us out, where he says, "You mistake, knight; *aceost* is front her, board her, woo her, assail her." *Dreching of Swerves* (page 412) is explained by *foolish dreams* instead of *vexation by means of dreams*. But the most extraordinary is the explanation of *gad* (page 291) by an anvil; whereas a *gad* is a gad, a *gad-fly* is a gad-fly, and a *gad of steel* is a spike of steel. We cannot but draw attention to these things, because they seem to us so inexcusable. A reference to Halliwell's Dictionary would have told the story of the word *gad* at once. It is precisely against the slovenliness of such guesswork that we protest. A scholar will take pains to ascertain the meaning of any Greek or Latin word, and will be rather hard upon any one who does not know it so well as himself; but at an English word he is contented to "take a shot." Is this as it should be? We have no particular reason for finding fault with Mr. Conybeare more than others, but we protest against a system which renders blunders of this kind so common, and it is little less than a national disgrace to find that such mistakes are possible. Even the most careful of our editors do not always do much better; for many a glossary to an old author is crowded with errors, and it takes very great patience and wary steering to avoid being shipwrecked on some unsuspected shoal. But there are signs of better things, and we hope the worst is past. The great thing needed at this present moment is that Englishmen should take pains and labour patiently, and learn to reverence, not to despise, their own language. And we look upon such a publication as *'La Morte d'Arthur'* in a cheap form as a step in the right direction. If the public can once be brought to take an interest in our older literature, whether for the sake of the old language, or of the old manners and customs, or of the old thoughts and feelings, notions and ideas—for the sake of any one of these, or of all of them together, we may hope for most beneficial results. Accurate scholarship will be expected then as a matter of course, and some insight will be gained into the source of our national character, the peculiarities of which are often better perceived from an old ballad or a passage in a romance than from authentic history; and it is with a view of illustrating this that we quote the following few passages from *'La Morte d'Arthur'*, selected almost at random. There are plenty more of this kind, and far better ones.

Great is the skill of a lady's hand to heal the wounded knight; but it is a dangerous experiment if he wishes to remain heart-whole. This is the process of it:—

"Then the king made Sir Tristram to be put in his daughter's ward and keeping, for she was a noble surgeon, and her name was La Beale Isolt; for she was at that time the fairest lady in the world. And within a little while she healed him; and therefore Sir Tristram cast great love to her. And there he learnt [taught] her to harp, and she began to have a great fancy unto Sir Tramtrist."

Here Sir Tramtrist is Sir Tristram's feigned name; not very much disguised, certainly.

Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just, is the fine sentiment which Shakspeare assigns to King Henry the Sixth; and, doubtless, our best and bravest old knights liked to feel that they were doing right in taking up the cause of a friend in the case of a trial by combat. So in Malory:—

"Sir," said Sir Tristram, "for the great goodness that ye showed me in Ireland, and for my lady your daughter's sake, I will take the battle in hand for you; so that ye shall be sworn to me that ye are in the right, that ye were never consenting unto this knight's death."

How *naïve* is the mention of the lady his daughter! How it reminds one of Thackeray's inimitable "Legend of the Rhine," where Otto the archer vows to die for the Duke of Cleves and his family:—"Helen knew what he meant: she was the family. In fact, her mother was no more, and her father had no other offspring."

The indomitable courage of the Englishman is well marked here:—

"And so there Sir Tristram with his great might smote down Sir Blamor and his horse to the earth. And anon Sir Blamor avoided [got free from] his horse, and put his shield before him, and bade Sir Tristram 'Alight. For though an horse hath failed me, I trust in God the earth will not fail me.'"

The remainder of the passage is an excellent example of a *combat de deux* in the olden time of complete armour:—

"And then Sir Tristram alighted, and dressed him to battle [put himself in fighting posture], and there they lashed together strongly, rasing and trasing, foining and dashing, that the kings and knights had great wonder that they might stand; for ever they fought like two wild men, so that there were never knights seen fight more fiercely than they did, for Sir Tristram was so hasty that they would have no rest; and all the place was bloody that they fought on. And at the last Sir Tristram smote Sir Blamor such a buffet on the helm that he fell down upon his side, and there Sir Tristram stood and beheld him."

The following extract will, no doubt, interest all readers who do not know it already:—

"Then Sir Bedivere departed and went to the sword, and lightly he threw the sword into the water as far as he might. And there came an arm and a hand above the water, and met it, and caught it, and so shook it thrice and brandished. And then the hand vanished away with the sword in the water. So Sir Bedivere returned again unto the king, and told him what he had seen. 'Alas,' said King Arthur, 'help me from hence; for I dread me I have tarried over long.' Then Sir Bedivere took King Arthur upon his back, and so went with him to the water's side. And when they were at the water's side, even fast by the bank hoved [hovered, fluctuated] a little barge, with many fair ladies in it. And among them all was a queen, and all they had black hoods; and they wept and shrieked when they saw King Arthur."

Only compare, for instance, the last sentence in italics with Tennyson's *'Morte d'Arthur'*:—

And from them rose
A cry that shivered at the tingling stars,
And, as it were one voice, an agony
Of lamentation, like a wind, that shrills
All night in a waste land, where no one comes,
Or bath come, since the making of the world.

It is right to add, that both these new editions of *'La Morte d'Arthur'* are free from coarseness. Sir E. Strachey has eliminated from the "Globe Edition" all that it was necessary to remove. Mr. Conybeare has done even more, not leaving the least trace of anything that may offend.

Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1591—1594, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green. (Longmans & Co.)

Mrs. Green does not, like some of her editorial colleagues, employ much space for her preface. A few words describing the contents are all the indications we have of the quality of the collection. Within the years above named many an incident occurred of varied importance. The Star Chamber imprisoned Nonconformists; flagrant blasphemers were burnt; people were compelled to go once a month to church under pain of fine or imprisonment; "papist recusants" were not allowed to go beyond five miles from their own dwellings, if such property had been left to them. Catho-

lics and Puritans were alike persecuted in every shape and form of persecution by the state, while they as intolerantly persecuted each other. There was good cause for Bacon's motion for purging the Statute Book. The press, under episcopal censorship, was kept all but silent, excepting that never-to-be-forgotten little ambulatory press which spat forth its pungent pamphlets where they were least expected, and which gave the exasperated authorities so much trouble before they could demolish it and its owners. Thought and speech and the spirit of lofty enterprise were longing for freedom. The Commons demanded it, and Elizabeth granted it to them, to the extent of saying *aye* or *no*, according to their judgments, but not to that of allowing them to meddle of their own motion with affairs of Church and State. The thoughts of Parson Lee of Cambridge turned from politics into a line which ended with his invention of the art of weaving stockings. Lancaster and Rimer founded the trade with the East Indies. The first whale-ship left our shores, and returned with the first cargo of whalebone. Dublin obtained the University which is now in such peril of "modification." Raleigh was on the seas. Fortescue illustrated the progress and cost of civilization by urging the Commons to increased taxation, and the Commons illustrated their independence, when the Lords desired to have a conference with them on this subject, by refusing it, on the ground that "supply" was a matter in which my Lords had no right to interfere. Finally, law was so impartial that it condemned to death men who conspired to kill the Queen, and men who only hinted a word against her legitimacy.

Mrs. Green's volume contains many important or interesting documents. Details of Court life are told by Philpotts the decipherer, who struck the secret of the Babington Conspiracy, and is accused of having fabricated damaging letters which passed for those of Mary Queen of Scots. The affairs of this lady, foreign and domestic policy, religion, with the great question of the succession, are also amply illustrated; and the merit of the book is completed by an ample index.

One name occurs in the volume which is ever of paramount interest—that of "Shakespere" or "Shackespere." Mr. John Shackespere, of Stratford-on-Avon, is "presented," for not coming to church. Mr. Shackespere's excuse is, that he stands in fear of process of debt. Two of his neighbours, absentees from divine service, like himself, plead the same excuse; and their names are full of Shakespearian echoes: they are William *Fuellin* and George *Bardofe*. Some others of the illustriously named family are among those who have "conformed or promised conformity, or are content to have conformed with men learned and well-affected in religion, . . . to be resolved of such doubts as make them forbear coming to church." Among those who have conformed or promised conformity are Christopher Shackespere and his wife, of Packwood parish; and, in Edgbaston parish, we have a conformist with the name of him who first played *Hamlet* and *Richard*, namely, (John) *Burbage*.

There is much of the history of England in this volume told for the first time, and as much told now more amusingly than it was ever told before.

The Collector: Essays on Books, Newspapers, Pictures, Inns, Authors, Doctors, Holidays, Actors, Preachers. By Henry T. Tuckerman. With an Introduction by Dr. Doran. (Hotten.) INTO a comely and suitably-named volume Dr. Doran has gathered a dozen papers by an

American essayist, whose merits have been noticed in past time by the *Athenæum*, and whose style and method are in no small degree due to the influence of his present English editor. The research and literary art of the author of 'Table Traits' and 'Their Majesties' Servants' are discernible in the papers on Inns and Actors; and we pay Mr. Tuckerman no ill compliment when we notice a resemblance between his gossip about Pictures and his editor's anecdotal book on 'New Pictures and Old Panels.' But, though a flattering disciple of his English teacher, the American writer is not without a vein of original goodness. His humour and reading are considerable; and, whilst he displays the latter with the frankness of a collector not ashamed of his function, he exercises the former with unflagging spirit and excellent effect. Occasionally, however, he omits to make a point, which his materials and manifest purpose will suggest to many of his sympathetic readers. For instance, in the chapter on Inns, he tells us, "Jeremy Taylor compared human life to an inn, and Archbishop Leighton used to say he would prefer to die in an inn"; but he neither alludes to the classic sources of Taylor's simile nor records how Leighton's wish was fulfilled. "He was," says Burton, "in the habit of expressing a desire, with submission to the will of heaven, that he might die from home, and at an inn. He considered such a place as suitable to the character of the Christian pilgrim, to whom the world is an inn, a place of accommodation by the way, not his home; and that the spiritual sojourner slips with propriety from an inn to his father's house. Leighton thought, also, that the care and concern of friends were apt to entangle and discompose the dying saint; and that the unfeeling attendance of strangers weaned the heart from the world and smoothed the passage to heaven. Our author obtained his wish; for he died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick Lane, and none of his near relations were present during his last illness. If he had not the consolation to see his nearest relation, a beloved sister, the feelings of both were spared the agony of a final adieu." Sometimes, also, the essayist uses language which, though it may not be the result of misconception, is likely to give rise to erroneous inferences. In the essay on Holidays, alluding to the railways of the United States, he says, "What a senseless boast, that the United States has thirty-five thousand miles of railroad, while England claims but ninety-two hundred, France forty-eight hundred, if against the American overplus are to be arrayed countless hecatombs of murdered fellow citizens and desolating frauds unparalleled in history! What a mockery the distinction of having accumulated a fortune in a few years, by sagacity and toil, if, to complete the record, it is added that mercenary ambition risked and lost it in as many months, or the want of self-control and mental resources made its possession a life-long curse from *ennui* or tasteless extravagance." If Mr. Tuckerman wishes the reader to infer that railway enterprise occasioned less fraud and domestic catastrophe in England than in the United States, we can only say that facts do not justify his impression, and that the creation of our railway system was attended with an incalculable amount of public immorality and private misery.

In the discharge of his editorial duty, Dr. Doran illustrates his pupil's text with notes that display his abundant knowledge of the subjects under consideration; but sometimes these annotations are less full than we could desire. When the editor took the trouble to remind us that country-dances were taught in

France by an Englishman, named Isaac, in 1684, he might have added that country, or as they were originally termed by our ancestors, *contre-dances* came into vogue with us at a much earlier date, and that their first name justifies the tradition that they were originally devised by a French professor of the Terpsichorean art. 'The English Dancing-Master' (1651)—published at a time when dancing was discredited by the men in power—contains rules for 104 varieties of *contre-dance*; a number which increased so rapidly in the next seventy years, that 'The Dancing-Master' of 1721 mentions no less than 718 fashions of the popular pastime. Amongst these obsolete modifications of the old *contre-dance* were, "A Trip to Bury," "Bloomsbury Market," "Cold and Raw," "Old Noll's Jig," "Rub her down with straw," "Lumps of Pudding," "Johnny, cock thy beaver," "Jenny, come tye my cravat," and "White-heart Cabbages." But the most popular of all these old *contre-dances* in the days of our first George was "Joan Anderson, or the Cushion Dance—an all-round dance"; for which the author of 'The Dancing-Master' (1721) gives the following rules:—

"This dance is begun by a single person (either man or woman), who, taking a cushion in their hand, dances about the room; and, at the end of the tune, they stop and sing, 'This dance it will no further go.' The musicians answer, 'I pray you, Sir, why say you so?' Man: 'Because Joan Anderson will not come too.' Music: 'She must come too, and she shall come too, and she must come whether she will or no.' Then he lays down the cushion before a woman, on which she kneels, and he kisses, singing, 'Welcome, Joan Anderson, welcome, welcome.' Then she rises, takes up the cushion, and both dance, singing, 'Prinkneum prankean is a fine dance, and shall we go dance it once again, once again, and once again, and shall we go dance it once again?' Then, making a stop, the woman sings as before, 'This dance, &c.' Music: 'I pray you, Madame, &c.' Woman: 'Because John Anderson, &c.' Music: 'He must, &c.' And so she lays down the cushion before a man, who, kneeling upon it, salutes her, she singing, 'Welcome, John Anderson, &c.' Then, he taking up the cushion, they both take hands and dance round, singing as before. And thus they do till the whole company are taken into the ring; and, if there is company enough, make a little ring in the middle, and within that ring get a chair, and lay the cushion on it. Then the cushion is laid before the first man, the woman singing 'This dance, &c.' (as before), only instead of 'come too' they sing 'go fro'; and instead of 'Welcome, John Anderson, &c.' they sing, 'Farewell, John Anderson, farewell, farewell'; and so they go out one by one they came in.—Note, the woman is kissed by all the men in the ring at her coming in and going out, and likewise the man by all the women."

In his directions for another *contre-dance*, "Row well, ye Mariners—Longways as many as you will," the author says,—

"Clap both your own hands, then clap each other's hands against one another's; clap your own hands again, then clap left hands, then clap both hands, against one another. The same again; only clap left hands first. First man sides with the next woman, and his woman with the next man, doing the like till you come to your places; the next following, and doing the same."

What are now termed "round dances" are modifications of the old "longways dances"; and the modern quadrille—no less than the old "Sir Roger," which still holds its ground in country ball-rooms at Christmas time—is a *contre-dance*, i.e. a dance in which the dancers are ranged in opposite lines. Antiquaries may be left to settle which of the old-world romps was in highest favour with the "pest'le fine" gallants and merry lasses who flocked to the wedding-party at Charing Cross, commemorated

by Sir friend,

Mu
for ca
tice w
best t
picture
Live
tive p
most
artist
ing o
Poetr
and i
of 25
ever
Mr.
fast
the
who,
respo
sing
that
pen
mak
Dear
morn
the c
whil
pun
for h
pun
istic
but
One
rich
they
van
of
sin
and
wil
cav
cor
mil
ser
com
wa
the
As
the
ha
off
sh
sta
th
wa
fr
to
oc
Th
W
th
di
ti
fo

I
g
d
r

XUM

by Sir John Suckling, who wrote to his country friend,

O' th' sudden up they rise and dance:
Then sit again, and sigh, and glance:
Then dance again, and kiss.

Much as we are indebted to Mr. Tuckerman for capital entertainment, we do him no injustice when we say that his editor's preface is the best thing in the present volume. Apropos of pictures, Dr. Doran reminds us of "a series of 'Lives of the British Admirals,' with illustrative portraits," for all of which effigies of our foremost naval heroes Charles Lamb was the artist's model; and in the same chapter, speaking of books that were never written, he mentions "Colloquies Desultory, but chiefly upon Poetry and Poets," and remarks of the work and its author, "It is a very agreeable volume of 250 pages, but not a word of it was really ever written. The clever printer and publisher, Mr. Lordan, of Romsey, set up the types as fast as he mentally composed the book; and the latter is highly creditable to the author, who, however, never wrote it. Lord Palmerston respected this ingenious man; and collectors of singular books keep a good look out for a work that was published before the author ever penned a word of it." His gossip about actors makes allusion to the controversy between Dean Close and Mr. Buckstone as to the morality of players, in which the comedian gave the divine a telling blow by the reminder "that while there was no crime subject to capital punishment but that a clergyman had suffered for it, there was no instance of an actor ever having been hanged for any crime." To this pungent retort the Doctor adds, with characteristic impartiality,—"This is not quite correct, but the rare exception testifies to the general rule. One actor has been hanged, and two or three richly deserved to be; but, speaking generally, they have been distinguished for the good observance of prudence, and the excellent practice of charity." Not many weeks have elapsed since Lord Cardigan's funeral, when, in accordance with a picturesque and pathetic usage that will probably long distinguish the obsequies of cavalry officers, an ancient custom was observed concerning which Mr. Tuckerman's editor writes:

"On the 13th of February, 1781, there was a military burial at Treves. A cavalry general, in the service of the Palatinate, a Teutonic knight, and commander of Lorraine, named Frederick Kasimir, was then and there buried according to the rites of the Order of Chivalry, of which he was a member. As soon as the coffin was lowered into the grave, the general's horse was led up by the officer who had had it in charge during the funeral procession. An official then advanced, and, by a skilful sweep of a sharp hunting-knife across the animal's throat, stretched him dead, after which the dead horse was thrown into the grave on the top of the coffin. It was a hideous ceremonial, the origin of which dates from the days when skeleton knights were supposed to require skeleton chargers. The above was the last occasion on which such a ceremony was performed. The favourite horse that followed the Duke of Wellington's funeral car, the caparisoned steed that was but yesterday led after the bier of the dragoon who used to mount him, were but formalities, the meaning of which is for the most part forgotten."

About inns and their haunts in old London Dr. Doran gives us a mass of entertaining gossip, the like of which no other writer of the day could supply for the amusement of curious readers:—

"The rights of honest topers were suppressed by his son King Charles, who, for the poor fee of an annual three pounds sterling, granted licences to tavern-keepers to sell wines at what prices they pleased, in spite of all statutes to the contrary! You may fancy how flushed the face of a thirsty Cockney might become, who, on putting down his eightpence for a quart of claret, was told by Francis,

the drawer, that the price was a full quarter noble, or 'one-and-eightpence!' Lord Goring, who issued these licences, pocketed a respectable amount of fees in return. By statute, London had authority only for the establishment of forty taverns. But what did royster George Goring care for statute, since the king gave him licence to ride over it! Taverns multiplied accordingly, not only in the city but in those 'suburbs' as they were once called, fragrant Drury Lane and refined 'Convent Garden.' With competition came lower prices, however, and the throats of the Londoners were refreshed, while their purses were not so speedily lightened. Jolly places they became again; but when they not only increased all over the town, but took to 'victualling,' as it was termed, as well as 'liquoring,' the authorities began to inquire into the matter. With the claret that was drunk, a corresponding amount of venison was eaten. At the same time the king's bucks began to disappear, and suspicion arose that gentlemen in taverns dined off his sacred majesty's deer! A watch was set to prevent such felonious fare being carried into London from any of the royal parks, chases, or forests. Still haunches smoked on the boards of those naughty victualling taverns, and haughty Cockneys, 'greatly daring, dined'! The stolen bucks were smuggled in over Bow Bridge; and not till that passage was occupied by representatives of legal authority did the venison intended for the court cease to find its way into the city. The drama at this time lingered about Blackfriars and the Bankside. Bacchus emigrated westward, before Thebes. In 1633, in 'Convent Garden' and the 'little lane' adjacent, which had then just begun to be called Russell Street, there were not less than eight taverns and twenty alehouses. This was thought to be so much beyond the requirements of the public thirst, that an order was issued to reduce the number of taverns to two and the alehouses to four. The suburban public cried out against the drinking privileges of the city, where claret was tapped in taverns and ale ran from the spigot from before breakfast till after supper-time. The Council directed the attention of the Lord Mayor thereto, and in 1633 inquiry was made as to how many taverns had been newly opened since the year 1612. The reply was, 'sixty and one.' In the return it is pleasant to read of the 'Boar's Head,' as 'an ancient tavern.' Teetotalers will, perhaps, entertain due regard for 'Bagshaw Ward,' as being the only one in the city described as having 'never a tavern within that ward.' But, then, Basing Hall, or Bagshaw Ward, was of such small extent as to be rather contemptuously spoken of by Stowe himself, who calls it 'a small thing consisting of one street.' An inhabitant of this ward had, therefore, only to step into the next street if he wanted a stoup of Bordeaux or a flagon of ale. If he swore over his liquor he was liable to the penalty of a shilling; and if he went on his way home noisily, with more claret under his belt than he well knew how to carry, he might be mulcted of a crown. These fines were distributed among the poor, so that the more drinking and profanity abounded, the better for those poor. To be blasphemous was to be on one of the blessed paths of charity. City chronicles tell of one Richard Dixon, who, having more of an eccentric compassion for the distressed than regard for propriety, swallowed his claret, swore a score of oaths, and deposited twenty shillings with the town clerk for London paupers. Sober people in the city, however, complained of the increasing number of inns and taverns. Orders were issued accordingly, and a Boniface here and there took down his bush at the beginning of the week, but hung it up again before Saturday. The temperance party furnished a list of 211 taverns, new and old, in the city, in October, 1633. At that time Shakespeare's and Washington Irving's 'Boar's Head,' in Eastcheap, was kept by one William Leedes, 'not by any licence from the king's majesty,' but 'as a freeman.' Will Leedes may well have seen Shakespeare, who had not then been dead a score of years; and we may fancy mine host's guests discussing the second edition of the Folio, which had then been out of the press not much above twelve months. In spite of

the law for the suppression of certain taverns, these remained open, and new inns were built. The fashion and delicacy of Drury Lane were deeply affected by the threatened building of a tavern in that refined locality, in addition to eleven already existing there. The master of his majesty's tents, one Thomas Jones, resided in Drury Lane, and he petitioned the Council to prohibit the above building, as being to the great prejudice of the royal tent-master 'and other neighbours, being men of eminent quality.' The greatest blow at the old taverns was the prohibition of 'victualling.' Tavern-keepers beset the king for licences to cook and retail meat, 'it being,' says one petition, 'a thing much desired by noblemen and gentlemen of the best rank, and others (for the which, if they please, they may also contract beforehand, as the custom is in other countries), there being no other place fit for them to eat in the city.' This was in Cheapside; but there was also Will Mead's house in Bread Street. It had ever been resorted to by citizens and foreigners, on account of its famous fish dinners. The company had always been 'well affected,' of the very best quality, too; gentlefolk, who conformed themselves to the laws made for eating fish upon days appointed. If Will Mead was not permitted to vend his Lenten fare, then he is 'deprived of his best way of subsistence, having applied himself and bred up many servants only for the dressing of fish.' A licence had been given to two vintners to 'dress and vend flesh,' Will prays for similar licence to dress and vend fish also. Will was landlord of that very 'Mermaid' of which Mr. Tuckerman speaks in his first essay—the 'Mermaid' of Ben Jonson, who had then just closed his dramatic career with 'Love's Welcome'—the 'Mermaid' which, some thirty years earlier, had been kept by the poet's namesake, Johnson, and which had been a 'Mermaid,' where men of quality took their wine, as early at least as the time when the Houses of York and Lancaster were at bloody strife for the crown of 'this our England.' But occasionally, men of quality died as well as drank in a London inn. I am not sure that it was not in this very 'Mermaid' that Richard de Grey, the sixth Lord Grey of Ruthyn, died in 1523, an utterly penniless gambler. His son Henry, from poverty, never assumed any title of honour; and it was not until the time of his great-grandson, Reginald, that the honour and fortune were restored of a family of which the present Baroness Grey de Ruthyn is the representative."

From this extract it may be seen for what this pleasant volume may be commended, and why it will be widely read.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Routledge's Handbook of Quots and Bowls. By Sidney Daryl. (Routledge & Sons.)

PROFESSING to be the historian of the two games mentioned in the title of this flimsy and uninteresting handbook Mr. Sidney Daryl says just nothing about the origin of quoits save that "even the most exquisite of the young Athenian aristocrats practised with the quoits in their papa's back-gardens," and gives us the sum of his knowledge concerning the bowl-players of old England in these foolish and flippant words: "Poor King Charles the First was particularly fond of it, and I dare say wasted his time playing at it, when he should have been investigating his private accounts, and seeing whether he could not limit his expenditure, and save parliament all those disagreeable discussions about 'Tonnage' and 'Poundage,' which followed so soon after, and ended in Roundheads and Cavaliers having anything but a pleasant game at bowls one with another. Then Charles the Second also was partial to the game, even more than his unfortunate namesake, and 'it formed a daily share in his diversions at Tunbridge, though whether or not the elegant ladies about his court, more particularly those who enjoyed his favour, indulged in it, history does not say. Be that as it may, bowling-alleys sprang up in all parts of London, and a very large number of citizens, instead of staying at home with their wives and

families went and wasted their substance in them, drinking and betting, till this once ancient and amusing game became a source of much dissipation and misery." Clearly Mr. Daryl wishes to be thought a funny man; and like many uninformed persons who cherish the same ambition he is more remarkable for garrulity than wit, and is never less amusing than when he is exerting himself to be sprightly. His "Hints" as to the modern practice of the games about which he knows very little are not more valuable than his historical notes.

Warne's Bijou Books. La Crosse (the National Game of Canada). Published under the Authority of the La Crosse Association. By Mark R. Robinson. (Warne & Co.)

La Crosse is a game for rapid runners in cold weather, and in commanding it to the notice of athletic performers in the full heat of a sweltering summer, Mr. Robinson observes—"It is hoped that the comparatively limited number to whom *La Crosse* is yet known will use their utmost endeavours to circulate this little work amongst their friends in all parts of the country during the summer season of 1868. In this way only can they expect to popularize the game by the ensuing winter season. If our numberless cricket clubs will give attention to the matter, many of them may be inclined to form *La Crosse* clubs for winter, for cricketers often complain that there is no winter game requiring skill enough to be worthy their attention. In *La Crosse* they will find what they want." In setting forth the rules and practice of a game not generally known to the readers whom he addresses, Mr. Robinson has performed a more difficult task than that of the writer who enunciates the laws of familiar sport; and he may be commended emphatically for the conciseness and lucidity of his code of rules, and also for the perfect success of his endeavour to put uninitiated readers on the same footing with persons who have, either as spectators or players, made some slight acquaintance with the design and requirements of the pastime. A careful perusal of the manual,—which, by the way, is so minute that it can be stowed away in the corner of a waistcoat pocket,—will so far enlighten a party of intelligent athletes that they will know how to place their goals, put out their field, and go to work, though they may never have seen the game played. "*La Crosse*," urges the sufficient instructor, "besides being safe, and yet exciting to the players, is beautiful and interesting to lookers-on, as we think all will admit who saw it played by the Indians at the Crystal Palace. This alone is high recommendation; but it is chief merit lies not so much in the quantity as in the quality of the exercise involved. It gives as much running as cricket or football, if not a great deal more, and requires a quicker eye than any other field-game besides cricket; but its *spécialité* is, that the running must be of the best. To succeed, a man *must* run steadily and in good form; since the ball is only allowed to be carried whilst resting on the *crosse*,—a state of things it has a natural antipathy to. Just as the Austrian officers prove their graceful dancing by waltzing round the room holding a glass of wine, so may a man prove his graceful running by carrying on the slippery foundation of a *crosse* an india-rubber ball, and evading, on uneven ground, the attack of numerous and active foes."

*Treatise on the Mechanical Means by which Vessels
are propelled by Steam Power.* By William
Hale, C.E. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS tract, of thirty-seven pages, is intended to enforce the claims of the method employed by the Admiralty in the Waterwitch, in which the vessel is moved forwards by the expulsion of water from the stern. Heron's steam-engine and Barker's Mill are proofs that this principle has been a long time in recognized existence.

Land and Marine Surveying...for Roads and Railways, Canals, Rivers, Towns' Water Supplies; Docks and Harbours; with Description and Use of Surveying Instruments. By W. Davis Haskoll. (Lockwood & Co.)

THE title is well justified in this plain and practical treatise. One chief peculiarity is the stress laid on

the box-sextant, which, in good hands, is no doubt a very effective instrument.

Fragments of a Journal saved from Shipwreck. By
an Old Kensingtonian. (Trübner & Co.)

THE author of this Journal suffered shipwreck twice. Once he was wrecked on the coast of New Zealand, and was afraid that the rebel natives, who had him and his companions in their power, would prove murderous as well as hostile. The second mishap was on an island between Ceylon and Aden. Here, however, the treatment of the shipwrecked crew and passengers was friendly in the extreme. These two adventures are the only incidents recorded in the Journal. The rest is taken up with the briefest possible sketches of the voyage to New Zealand and back again, with some few details of life and manners in that island. No doubt it was interesting to the author to preserve his simple narrative from being lost on the ocean. We fear it will not reach any distant port in its voyage over the sea of literature.

Grandmamma's Nest: a Child's Story Book. By
Eleanor Grace O'Reilly. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)
A story-book for children, feebly written, decently
printed, and offered for sale in a blue cloth binding,
'Grandmamma's Nest' obtains all the notice that
it deserves when we announce that it has been
manufactured expressly for the amusement of little
people.

A Family Group of Thoughts and Facts. By R. Lee,
B.A. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

THESE are miscellaneous papers, presenting no marked features of any kind, and not making up for this want of character by anything that approaches to interest. Some hints are thrown out which might be worked up with advantage, and the author's Fellowship of the Royal Society of Tasmania has no doubt given him the power of appreciating colonial questions. But it is not enough that an author should enter into his subjects unless he can impart somewhat of his interest to his readers, and this Mr. Lee has yet to learn.

We have on our table *The Seven Words of Christ on the Cross*: Sermons preached at the Church of St. George, Bloomsbury, by Edward Capel Cure, M.A. (Macmillan).—*On the Written Word*, &c., by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, M.A. (Strahan).—*The Public Ledger Building*, Philadelphia, with an Account of the Proceedings connected with its Opening, June 20, 1867 (Philadelphia, Childs).—*The Experiences of a Game Preserver*, by "Deadfall," of the "Field" (Cox).—*A General Catalogue of Books, arranged in Classes, offered for Sale by Bernard Quaritch (Quaritch)*.—*The Original Fifteen Gentlemen Fathers of All Books of Nonsense dug up and Reclothed after lying in the Dust for Forty Years* (Arnold). New Editions of *A Handy Book of Meteorology*, by Alexander Buchan, M.A. (Blackwood & Sons).—*A Manual of Photographic Manipulation, treating of the Practice of the Art, and its various Applications to Nature*, by Lake Price (Churchill).—*On Iron Ship Building, with Practical Examples and Details*, in Forty Plates, together with Text containing Description, Explanation and General Remarks for the Use of Shipowners and Ship Builders, by John Grantham (Lockwood).—*Iron Ship-Building, with Practical Illustrations*, by John Grantham (Virtue). Also the following:

John Granville (Vivian).—Also the following Pamphlets: *The Condemnation of Pope Honorius*, by P. Le Page Renouf (Longmans).—*Oxford Extension*: an Address delivered at the Meeting of the Social Science Association at Manchester, 1867, by James Rumsey, M.A. (Parker).—*Frugal Education attainable under the existing Collegiate System*; with an Account of the Expenses of the System at St. Edmund Hall, by the Rev. Edward Moore, B.D. (Parker).—*A Few Words on the Future of Westminster School*, by J. Lee Warner, M.A. (Parker).—*The Education and Employment of Women*, by Josephine E. Butler (Macmillan).—*Proposed Union of the Benefice of Allhallows, Staining, with that of St. Catharine Coleman, in the City of London*. Remarks on the same; applicable also to the Union of Benefices generally throughout the City of London, by James Innes (Pardon).—*A Short Answer to Mr. Freeman's Strictures in the 'Fortnightly Review'*

on the 'History of England during the Early and Middle Ages,' by Charles H. Pearson (Bell & Daldy).—*The Strategical Value of Fortresses and Fortified Positions*: an Essay, written on a Vacation Tour, in 1864, to accompany an Application for the Professorship of Military History at the Staff College, by Lieut.-Col. Chesney, R.E. (Byfield, Stanford).—*The Tactical Use of Fortresses*, a Farewell Lecture, concluding a Course of Military History for Military Engineers, delivered by Lieut.-Col. Chesney, R.E. (Byfield, Stanford).—*Government and the Telegraph*, No. II., being a Communication to His Grace the Duke of Montrose, K.T., Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, on His Grace's Correspondence with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury relating to the Electric Telegraph Bill (Effingham Wilson).—*An Analytical Investigation of the Board of Trade Returns of the Capital and Revenue of Railways in the United Kingdom*, by W. H. Barlow (Effingham Wilson).—*A Reply to Mr. Watkin's Question, "What have I done that I ought not to have done?"* by Edward Heelteine (Gilbert).—*On the Pollution of the Rivers of the Kingdom; the enormous Magnitude of the Evil and the urgent Necessity in the Interest of the Public Health and the Fisheries for its Suppression by immediate Legislative Enactment* (Circulated by the Council of the Fisheries Preservation Society).—*On the System of Tank Irrigation in Southern India, and the Principles of Native Construction of Earthern Dams, Sluices and Escape Weirs*, by Col. Meadows Taylor (Dublin, Falconer).—*Is the Great Pyramid of Gizeh a Metrological Monument?* by Sir J. Y. Simpson, Bart. (Edinburgh, Black).—*Polar Magnetism*: a Paper read before the American Institute on the Cause of Polar Magnetism; the Attraction of the Needle to the Pole; the Variations of the Compass and the Phenomena incident to the Same, by John A. Parker (New York, Hiley & Son).—*New Pages of Natural History. Meteors and Meteorites—Caves and their Contents—Fossil Fish*, by H. P. Malet (Newby),—*and Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, No. 2, 1868.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Adams's Ulric and Ilivina, Poems, 12mo, 5/6 cl.
 Armstrong's *The Apocalypses*, ca. Critically Examined, or. svo. 8/- cl.
 Arnold's *History of English Literature*, Vol. 2, 12mo, 2/- cl.
 Ashe's *Medical Education and Medical Interests*, 2/ cl. hf.-bd.
 Ashton's *Life and Death of the Spinet*, or. svo. 1/- cl.
 Birds we see (The) and Birds we hear, 12mo, 1/- cl.
 Black's *Diamond Guide to Scotland*, 18mo, 1/- swd.
 Bonaventure's *Life of Our Lord*, in English, cl. 3/- cl.
 Browning's (R.) *Poetical Works*, Vol. 5, fc. 5/- cl.
 Browning's (R.) *Letters and Journals*, or. svo. 10/- cl.
 Christian Year Fac-Simile Edition, or. svo. 7/- 7d. 4to.
 Clark's *Bible Atlas of Maps and Plans*, with Notes, 31 cl. 31/6 cl.
 British India Classics, "Ged by Jeffcrown," fc. 2/ cl.
 British India Series, "Scots Lady of the Lake, Cantos 1 & 2," 2/ 2cl.
 Deneys's *What should I dream of*, 12mo, 3/- cl.
 Drew's *Korah and his Company*, 12mo, 3/- cl.
 Englewood House, 3 vols cl. 3/- cl.
 English Reprints, No. 7, *Aschan's Toxophilus*, 12mo, 1/- swd.
 Flirts and Flirts, or a Season at Ryde, 3 vols cl. svo. 21/- cl.
 Fox's *Collected Works*, Vol. 12, or. svo. 1/- 1/0 swd.
 Fox's *Collected Works*, Vol. 12, or. svo. 5/- cl.
 Gems of Irish Scenery, illust. with Photographs, fc. 2/- cl. gilt.
 Goodenough's *Notes on Gunpowder*, 10/- 7d. swd.
 Hardcastle's *Song & Conversation*, and other Poems, fc. 5/- cl.
 Hare's *A History of Medicine*, 12mo, 1/- cl.
 Heywood's National School Atlas, col. Map, 1/- swd.
 Hicklin's Guide to Matlock, Bakewell, etc., or. svo. 1/- swd.
 Lee's Sermons, Parochial and Occasional, 18o/6 cl.
 Lee's *Honesty Ride*, and other Poems, fc. 3/- cl.
 Longfellow's *Wakondah*, 12mo, 1/- cl.
 Macdonald's Law relative to Masters, Workmen, &c., svo. 8/6 cl.
 Mapother on the Medical Profession, fc. 5/- hf.-bd.
 Memorials of London and London Life, ed. by Riley, imp. svo. 2/- 21/- cl.
 Moreton's *Wales the wales*, a Collection, A Novel, 3 vols, 31 cl. 31/6 cl.
 Plant's *Flower Garden*, 12mo, 5/- cl.
 Pollock's *Course of Time*, 18mo, 1/- swd.
 Puleyne's *Francoise's Love*, a Novel, 3 vols, or. svo. 31/6 cl.
 Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, 10/6
 Robinson's *Primer*, or. svo. 2/- cl.
 Scott's *Poetical Works*, illust. cl. 6/- 6/10 tarian cl.
 Senior's *Journals*, &c., relating to Ireland, 2 vols, or. svo. 21/- cl.
 Sketch of the History of Grammar, 18mo, 1/- cl. limp.
 Somerville's *Sketches*, Vol. 3, ryo. svo. 53/- cl.
 Thackeray's *Works*, Standard Edition, Vol. 9, svo. 7/- cl.
 Vaso, a Tragedy, fc. 3/6 cl.
 Vesey's *Questions and Answers on Artillery*, cl. 12mo, 2/- cl. swd.

STOP HIM!

ONE of the books of this season bears the title 'With Maximilian in Mexico,' and professes to be written by "Max., Baron von Alvensleben, late Lieutenant in the Imperial Mexican Army." The Baron announced himself in the Preface as "free from all prejudice against nationalities other than *his own*"; and in the opening page of his narrative hinted that he had been serving in the American War under the Stars and Stripes.

He went to Mexico; he took service with

Maximilian; he underwent adventures—wonderful adventures if they were real. Lastly, he wrote a book, which he dedicated "To the memory of H.I.M. the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico," a prince singularly brave, unselfish, and honest, who, after devoting his utmost energies to the rescue of a magnificent country and an intelligent nation from the miseries entailed by years of anarchy and civil discord, fell a victim to the treachery of a trusted servant, and was barbarously assassinated at Queretaro, June 19, 1867."

Among other things in the volume was an account of Lopez, the "treacherous friend," and of Tomas de Leon, one of his agents. The latter personage the Baron had denounced to the Emperor's suite as a spy; but his word had not been believed, which was a pity, as in case the fellow had been taken and executed, the Baron would not have been compelled to fight him—out of an old and popular novel!

Readers of Bulwer's early novels will remember "Devereux" very well. In "Devereux" there is a character called Desmarais, between whom and the hero there is a wonderful combat. This combat, invented by the genius of Bulwer forty years ago, Baron Alvensleben is good enough to present as an actual fact of the Mexican campaign! There is little change in the phrase; none at all in the incidents. Take these bits of illustration from the novel and the "history":—

Devereux.

With Maximilian.

"The moment Desmarais saw me he ceased to struggle; he met my eye with a steady, but not disrespectful firmness; he changed not even the habitual hue of his countenance; he remained perfectly still in the hands of his arresters; and, if there was any vestige of his mind discoverable in his shallow features and glittering eye, it was not just perhaps a slight doubt how far that peril might extend.

"Long did I gaze upon him. . . . 'We will see that,' said I, drawing my sword; 'prepare to die!' and I pointed the blade to his throat with so menacing a gesture that his eyes closed involuntarily, and the blood left his thin cheek as white as ashes; but he shrank not.

"I looked long and steadfastly at the rascal. . . . Then I suddenly drew my sword, set the point to his throat, and told him briefly to prepare for death. Hardly as he was, the prospect of instant dissolution overcame him. Involuntarily he closed his eyes; the blood slowly deserted his cheeks, leaving them ash-coloured and wan; yet he never trembled.

"'If monsieur,' said he, with a sort of smile, a feeble smile, 'Señor has will kill his poor old, faithful servant, let him strike. Fate is not to be resisted, and prayers are useless!' . . . Thus resolved, and despairing at last of the return of the Gerald, I left the tower, locked the outer door, as the prison were still secure. a still further security. The watch had been against my prisoner's escape, and repaired with some time before, and silent but swift strides I was relieved to find to the beach by the everything dark, quiet, Castle Cave. It wanted and apparently safe. Then about half an hour to midnight; the night was

The night was calm and breathless, a dim mist spread from sea to sky, through which the stars gleamed forth heavily, and at distant intervals. The moon was abroad, but the vapours that surrounded her gave a watery and sickled dulness to her light; and wherever in the niches and hollows of the cliff the shadows fell, all was utterly dark, and unbroken by the smallest ray: only along the near and the whiter parts of the level sand were objects easily discernible. I strode to and fro, for a few minutes, before the Castle Cave; I saw no one, and I seated myself in stern vigilance upon a stone, in a worn recess of the rock, and close by the mouth of the Castle Cave.

The spot where I sat was wrapt in total darkness, and I felt assured that I might wait my own time for disclosing myself."

A reader sees that all this is freely copied, but with a difference which suggests that the new text has been separated from the old by a double translation. "Devereux" was perhaps translated into French, and then re-translated into English. The borrowed matters extend over many pages, and we can only illustrate the process of conveyance by extracts:—

Devereux.

With Maximilian.

"The night was still and breathless, a dim and windless. Between sea and sky hovered a slight mist, through which from time to time peeped forth the pale twinkle of the stars. The moon had risen, but the vapours surrounding her disc caused her to shed a sickly watery light, and thick darkness reigned among the cliffs and ravines of the bay, wherever the shadows fell. The sheen of the waves and the glitter of the white sand upon the shore were the only objects clearly visible.

"I had not been many minutes at my place of watch, before I saw the figure of a man approach from the left; he moved with rapid steps, and once when he passed along a place where the wan light of the skies was less obscured, I saw enough of his form and air to recognize Montreuil. He neared the Cave—he paused—he was within a few paces of me—I was about to rise, when another figure suddenly glided from the mouth of the Cave itself."

The attack of the pirates in "Devereux" is faithfully reproduced in the history of Maximilian's campaign. These proofs will suffice.—

Devereux.

With Maximilian.

"He had at that instant his hold upon the point of jumping into the

windless. Between sea and sky hovered a slight mist, through which from time to time, peeped forth the pale twinkle of the stars. The moon had risen, but the vapours surrounding her disc caused her to shed a sickly watery light; and wherever in the niches and hollows of the cliff the shadows fell, all was utterly dark, and unbroken by the smallest ray: only along the near and the whiter parts of the level sand were objects easily discernible. I strode to and fro, for a few minutes, before the Castle Cave; I saw no one, and I seated myself in stern vigilance upon a stone, in a worn recess of the rock, and close by the mouth of the Castle Cave.

The spot where I sat was wrapt in total darkness, and I felt assured that I might wait my own time for disclosing myself."

A reader sees that all this is freely copied, but with a difference which suggests that the new text has been separated from the old by a double translation. "Devereux" was perhaps translated into French, and then re-translated into English. The borrowed matters extend over many pages, and we can only illustrate the process of conveyance by extracts:—

Devereux.

With Maximilian.

"Here I conclude the story of my career in Mexico.

"If I have borne much, and my spirit has worked ed much, although my courage was nearly exhausted by the many travail and in tears, yet I would not forego the lessons which my life has bequeathed me, even though they be deeply blended with sadness and regret. No! were I asked what best dignifies the past, . . . I would answer, with Lassus, it is 'EXPERIENCE!'"

And in this way contemporary history is written!

POETICAL LICENCE IN ART.

20, Langham Place, June 30, 1868.

I feel so strongly with regard to the importance of absolute truthfulness in the delineation of important historical monuments, and find it so difficult to get artists to take the same view of the matter, that I hope you will allow me to submit, through your columns, the following case for the opinion of the public.

On visiting, the other day, the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours my attention was attracted to a drawing, which was described in the catalogue in the following terms:—"218. Es Seyd Mohammed Abderrahman, the Mufti of the Hafeneites at Damascus sitting near the Prayers-niche in the Great Mosque, and Reading the Koran. Carl Werner." On looking at this attentively, I was not only delighted, but astonished, to find that Indian Art and Indian Architecture had penetrated so far west. The style of the niche and of all the surrounding architecture was one I am perfectly familiar with, but which, up to that moment, I had believed to be confined to the city of Ahmedabad, in Gujarat and its immediate neighbourhood, and in writing about it had based important arguments on the peculiarly constructed local character

of the style. Having, however, no opportunity of consulting books at the time I was left the whole evening to speculate, though in vain, on a discovery so new and unexpected, but which promised such interesting results.

Next morning the mystery was very speedily solved. On referring to the volume of Photographs of Ahmedabad, published by Mr. Murray, in 1866, I found that the whole of the architecture in the drawing is copied literally from that of the Jama Musjid of that city, and, so far as is now known, nothing the least like it is found either at Damascus or anywhere on this side of the Indus.

Before taking any further steps in the matter, I wrote to Mr. Werner, who is now at Leipzig, requesting him either himself to correct the error or allow me to do so. I have his answer before me, in which he gives me full permission to do so; he adds, "It is a 'genre' painting, representing an interesting Arab character, and the prayer-niche, as a mere background, is of secondary importance, and might be anywhere. Therefore, what you seem to consider an important error I call a poetical licence."

The question cannot well be more fairly or more distinctly raised. It remains for the public to decide whether I am justified in protesting, or whether the artist is correct in the view he takes of the matter.

JAS. FERGUSSON.

THE NAME "JEHOVAH."

Cambridge, June 29, 1868.

Mr. Martineau asked for counter-arguments in your journal. I give him one or two, and he then at once discovers that your journal is not a fit place for the further discussion of the question. I trust no one will be uncharitable enough to suppose that Mr. Martineau is unable to reply.

Since I last wrote, I have read Mr. Martineau's note of four pages. All that is new and original in this note is, I believe, comprised in the following extract—"The utter barbarism of this word—*beth* (Jehovah) cannot be fully appreciated by non-Hebraists, yet they may gain some faint idea of it. The termination *ah* is confined to feminine nouns, and therefore Jehovah, if the rest of the word were a possible form, would be a goddess rather than a god. But the rest of the word is not a possible form; a single *v* is rare between two vowels, and impossible when the preceding one is *o* or *u*."

As for this assertion of Mr. Martineau's about the termination *ah*, and that Jehovah would mean a goddess, &c., I hope that I have already shown that it is a mere assertion, and a gross blunder. With regard to his dictum that a single *v* is impossible between two vowels of which the first is *o* (I have nothing to do with *u* here, as there is no *u* in Jehovah), is Mr. Martineau, a Professor of Hebrew, really unaware of the very existence of such words as *horah* (calamity), *hovoh* (being), *loveh* (borrowing), *koveh* (expecting), *shoveh* (useful, profitable)—in all of which, as in Jehovah, a single *v* is preceded by *o* and followed by another vowel? Is this—to use Mr. Martineau's own gentle language—"gross ignorance" on his part, or merely gross carelessness? I am quite willing to leave him the choice. But if these are the happy fruits when Mr. Martineau ventures upon originality, surely he had better cease to be original, and creep back under Ewald's wing.

Mr. Martineau's charge of "gross ignorance" rests on the assumption that, because the letters *Jvh* are in the Hebrew text treated as if the word *adonai* were in their place, therefore the letters *Jvh* cannot have had the same points as, or equivalent points to, those of *adonai*. I hope that a more careful consideration of the matter will lead Mr. Martineau to the conclusion that this objection proves nothing more than what has already long been known from other sources, viz., that *adonai* was habitually substituted for *Jvh*. The Jews, being forbidden to pronounce and, according to the Talmud, even to think of the name *Jvh*, were obliged, in punctuating the Bible, to treat the word as if *adonai* really stood in its place, and as if the letters *Jvh* were not there at all. Let Mr. Martineau suppose for a moment that *Jvh* had the points of *adonai*,—in other words, that *Jehovah* is the true form,—and then let him con-

sider whether the letters *Jvh* would not still have been treated precisely as they now are. Indeed, my theory is rather that the points of Jehovah were given to *adonai*, the last vowel of which has long and sorely puzzled Hebrew scholars, seeing that it might be expected to be a *patach* (short *a*) rather than a *kamets* (long *a*). The simple *sh'vah* of Jehovah, too, seems to me also to point rather in the same direction. The points of Jehovah would thus be preserved, and yet no Jew run any risk of pronouncing the word.

Gesenius is so far from charging the advocates of the form *Jehovah* with "gross ignorance," that he frankly admits (see Tregelles's translation, s. v.) that they have at least one strong argument in their favour. He cannot then, with Mr. Martineau, have regarded Jehovah as an "utter barbarism" or as an *impossible* form; and that it is neither, but might come from a root *javal*. I have already shown, No. 2119, page 796, note f. That there is some difficulty in referring it to the root *javal*, I am perfectly willing to admit. But this proves nothing, as there are many Hebrew proper names which are the only traces left of the roots from which they have evidently been derived.

I regret that I cannot accede to Mr. Martineau's request, and publish my note on Jehovah in the course of a few weeks. This might be done if the note were a monograph; but it forms part of a work which my health and other reasons will prevent me from completing for a year at the very least. I might, however, possibly agree to let Mr. Martineau see my note privately, but I will make no promise.

With respect to Ewald, I must still continue to regard it as extreme arrogance on his part to *make use* of the form *Jahveh*, both the first and second vowels of which I endeavoured, in my last letter, to show were not improbably wrong, and at all events are doubtful. The following *ten forms*—viz., *Jihveh* (*Jihvah*), *Jehveh* (*Jehvah*), *Jehéveh* (*Jehévah*), *Jahveh* (*Jahvah*), *Jahéveh* (*Jahévah*)—all have their advocates in distinguished Hebraists; and I cannot, therefore, but consider it as extreme presumption on the part of any one, however distinguished he may be, to use in his books exclusively one of these forms (as Ewald does *Jahveh*), if he means by it that the opinions of the advocates of the other nine forms are to be utterly disregarded. That Ewald does mean this when he uses his form *Jahveh*, I firmly believe; for I know that he is in the habit of expressing the utmost contempt for the opinions of those who presume to differ from him.

And, finally, with regard to Dr. Pope's letter, No. 2122, page 895, I am afraid I must call out, Save me from my friends! Surely Dr. Pope does not seriously believe in the interesting and amusing little specimen of Jewish wire-drawing which he has raked up out of Buxtorf, and from which I certainly fail to gather that the feminine termination *ah* was believed by the Jews themselves—excepting in the special case referred to—to have anything to do with the name "Jah!" And, as for "*Jah*" itself, it indubitably comes from *Jehovah* (*Jhvah*)—not, as Dr. Pope says, the *ah* of *Jehovah* from *Jah*.

F. CHANCE.

IRON COAST DEFENCES.

THE rapid development of the power and accuracy of artillery fire has placed our military engineers in a position of considerable difficulty. The old defences that lined our shores have become practically useless, and many of the works designed within the last few years are already wanting in the necessary power of resistance. The necessity for the use of iron in all positions liable to attack by heavy guns has become apparent; but the experiments in connexion with its application to land defences have been as yet neither satisfactory nor systematic. The Iron-Plate Committee arrived at valuable results in regard to the armour of ships, but left the question of land defences almost untouched. What few experiments they made were before the introduction of pointed chilled projectiles. When it became evident that the embrasures of earthworks must be protected by iron shields, and that forts, in positions where earth could not be used, must be cased in iron, the Department of Works

was either compelled to design iron constructions without sufficient data, or to postpone the protection of the coasts at home and abroad till a series of slow and costly experiments could be carried out. The authorities with whom the matter rested chose the former course. Immediate decision was forced upon them by the war of 1866; and when it was decided that a certain proportion of the guns at Gibraltar and Malta ought to be at once protected from the possibility of destruction by an enemy, the Gibraltar shields were designed, concerning which there has been so much bitter controversy. To the construction of these shields great exception was taken, and the despatch of thirty of them to the Mediterranean and five to Bermuda, before one was tested by actual battery, was with reason objected to in many quarters. A trial having been promised of one shield, a most unfortunate attempt was made to preserve secrecy in regard to the results. As a matter of course, the damage done to the target found its way to the columns of the press in an exaggerated form; and the designers and their defenders were subjected to a torrent of invective. A further trial was pressed for in Parliament, and granted. A Special Committee of scientific men was appointed to examine and report upon the results of the trials, and their report was, on the whole, somewhat unfavourable to the design. But the spirit of criticism and attack, once roused, was not to be easily allayed. It was alleged that other iron constructions were being carried out which were faulty in conception; and, accordingly, a promise was made by the War Minister that the most important of these should be subjected to actual trial—models, or rather *bona fide* representative sections of the forts called in question being erected, and fired at under the most trying conditions to which they could possibly be subjected in war. It was decided that the trials should be conducted under the superintendence of the Ordnance Select Committee, to whom two additional officers of the Royal Engineers were attached for these special experiments.

Such is, in brief, the history of the events that led to the series of experiments carried out at Shoeburyness during the past three weeks, to which so much attention has been attracted by the prominence given to them in the press. Three days were occupied in firing at a representative section of the forts in course of erection in rear of Plymouth Breakwater and at Bermuda. The Plymouth fort is the more important, as being the first defensive work ever erected which presents to the enemy a wall of iron alone, without masonry or earth being visible at any point. It is designed to carry eighteen 10-in. guns, each throwing a 400 lb. shot with 60 lb. of powder; and the outer wall, which is composed purely of iron, has a thickness of fifteen inches on the seaward side, made up of three layers of iron, each five inches thick. The outer layer is formed of plates of large area, placed horizontally; the middle layer of planks, or very narrow plates, placed vertically; the inner of planks laid horizontally. At the port, however, a large plate is substituted for the planks in the middle layer. This triple layer of 5-in. iron is supported inside by vertical iron standards, 3 ft. 9 in. apart, except at the embrasure, where there is an interval of 7 ft. 6 in. between those on each side. Palliser bolts fasten the plates and standards together, being nutted in the inside. With the remaining details of the fort we will not concern ourselves. Several important modifications in detail were introduced into the Shoeburyness experimental target, and it is understood that such of them as have been found advantageous will be incorporated in the forts themselves.

Against this structure there was brought to bear the most potent battery of guns ever yet assembled together. The English ordnance was represented by the 12-in. 23-ton rifled gun, throwing a 600 lb. elongated projectile, with a charge of 76 lb. of powder. The most powerful American ordnance yet mounted on board a sea-going ship was represented by the 15-in. 19-ton Rodman smooth-bored gun, throwing a 450 lb. round shot with 83 lb. of English powder, equivalent to 100 lb. of American powder. In addition,

there were a 400 lb. 12-ton gun, a 43 lb. ch. 115 lb. original fired with velocities such as from the placed hitting shot. A program battering

The 23-ton of the position and age English general considerably penetrate would dangerous over clearly this so per by the death were n where consider each r penetrate about On the vi fact t penet plate. Th 15-in. the dama Pallier neith remain fragm in fort, wall. the c which hurt rolle was a 1 work

from was sent to app car even awa a t. A r bey be inc for suc the add req aga wit an at mu thi to 14 ap

there were an English 10-in. 18-ton gun, throwing a 400lb. projectile with a 60lb. charge; a 9-in. 12-ton gun, throwing a 250lb. projectile with a 43lb. charge; and a 7-in. 7-ton gun, throwing a 115lb. projectile with 22lb. of powder. It had originally been intended that the guns should be fired with reduced charges of powder, so that the velocities of the projectiles on striking should be such as they would be if the guns were 1,000 yards from the target, but that the guns should be placed only 200 yards from the target, to ensure hitting the desired part of the structure with each shot. Sir John Pakington, however, altered the programme, and the guns were fired with full battering charges at 200 yards' range.

The first day's firing was entirely from the 12-in. 23-ton gun, and the Rodman 15-in. gun. A portion of the target had been strengthened by the superposition of an additional 5-in. plate on the outside, and against this were fired three rounds from the English, and two from the American gun. The general result of these rounds was to show considerable damage to the structure, but no actual penetration occurred,—and a rope mantlet from all would have protected the gun detachment from all danger. The superiority of the English rifled gun over the American smooth-bore was, however, clearly demonstrated; and for constructions of this strength the "racking" system, at one time so persistently advocated by the Americans, may, by these experiments, be said to have received its death-blow. Three rounds from the 12-in. gun were next fired at the proper Plymouth fort section, where the iron was only 15 inches thick; and while considerable damage was done to the target by each round, in only one case did the shot completely penetrate, and then it stuck fast, only showing about two inches of its nose in rear of the target. On this day the target may be said to have had the victory over the guns: but it is a remarkable fact that, except in the case of the one round which penetrated, every shot struck on a point where the plates were strengthened by supports at the back.

The second day's firing was directed against the 15-in. portion of the target alone; and whereas the Rodman shot only comparatively slightly damaged the structure, both a 12-in. and a 10-in. Palliser shell passed clean through the target. In neither case, however, was there very much force remaining in the shell after penetration, and the fragments were stopped by the concrete pier which is intended to support the main structure of the fort, and stands some distance back from the iron wall. The third day's firing was directed against the curved portion of the roof of the casemate, which was much damaged externally, but little hurt within. During these three days a 15-in. rolled solid plate made by Brown, of Sheffield, was broken clean in two by a 12-in. shell, and a 15-in. hammered solid plate from the Millwall works was similarly destroyed.

When we come to inquire what is to be learnt from these experiments, we admit that the target was subjected to a severer test than under present conditions of attack it could ever be required to resist in war. No iron-clad vessels could dare to approach within 200 yards of a fort of such strength, carrying as heavy guns as the attacking squadron, even were there no submarine defences to keep them away. The test is, therefore, excessive; but such a test is demanded in almost every other case. A rope, a gun, an anchor, a sword, each is tested beyond any probable future strain to which it will be subjected; and bearing in mind the probable increase in the power of artillery, it is well that a fort should be similarly tried. A few alterations, such as the substitution of plates for planks in rear, the addition of more vertical supports, or the addition of some backing, which appears decidedly required, would make these forts practically proof against an enemy's fire, even though he were armed with guns as powerful as our own heaviest ordnance; and at present no other nation is so armed. But at what an alarming cost impunity from attack must be ensured, if we must adopt such works as this on a large scale. The Plymouth fort is destined to hold eighteen guns, and is estimated to cost £15,000. Its casemates alone are to cost £3,000 apiece. The unsatisfactory Gibraltar shield costs

£1,000. The tax-payer may well shudder at the prospect before him, if there is to be no release from such expenditure as this but by leaving our coasts at the mercy of an invader.

A ray of hope has been let in by the successful trial of Capt. Moncrieff's system of mounting guns behind a solid parapet, and utilizing the force of recoil so that the gun raises itself into a firing position, and lowers itself under cover when discharged. We look forward to this as the most important warlike invention of the age, and destined to lead to great ultimate economy. Under ordinary circumstances, a thick earthen parapet will suffice; but in situations where earth cannot be employed, as, for instance, where this Plymouth fort is to be erected, ample strength may be obtained by a concrete wall faced with iron, as shown by the fact that a concrete pier 8 feet thick, faced with ten inches of iron, kept out completely the 10-in. Palliser shell with full battering charge, at 200 yards range, in the experiments of last week against the War Office casemate. Capt. Moncrieff's plan holds out a prospect of abolishing embrasures,—the source of weakness in all the present forts,—without being compelled to resort to the expense of cupolas; and we hope to see the experiments on iron and concrete commenced last week at Shoeburyness carried out fully in a systematic manner, bearing in mind that the authorities have already announced their willingness to adopt Capt. Moncrieff's system in all practicable situations.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Messrs. Allen & Co. have in the press, and will publish in a few days, "The Journal of the Voyage of 'The Galatea' Round the World, under the Command of the Duke of Edinburgh," illustrated by several sketches of scenes and incidents described in the Journal.

Mr. E. D. Young will shortly publish an account of his "Search after Livingstone," with a map of the route. The text has been revised by the Rev. H. Waller, and it will be illustrated by Mr. Baines.

A blot has been removed from the system of education of the future officers of the scientific corps by the recent introduction of the study of military art and history into the course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich; and it will no longer be a reproach against that institution, that its pupils are sent into the army unable to read intelligently or study systematically for themselves the events of the wars carried on in their own time. The lectures on military history and the art of war, experimentally introduced for the senior class at the beginning of the year, are to be placed upon a permanent footing, and extended to the second class as well; so that each officer commissioned will have the benefit of an entire year's course of instruction. The lectureship has been converted into a professorship from the 1st inst., and the chair has been bestowed upon Capt. Henry Brackenbury, R.A., the lecturer during the past quarter. In consequence of the introduction of the subject at Woolwich the lectures occasionally delivered by Col. Chesney, R.E., at the Royal Engineers Establishment, at Chatham, will in future be discontinued.

A new edition of Marco Polo is in preparation, by Col. Yule.

The Royal Commissioners on Military Education held a preliminary meeting on Saturday last. It is expected that the inquiry will extend over several months.

We are not sorry to find that Sir Colman O'Loghlen's Libel Bill has been withdrawn. It was an unsatisfactory proposal in many ways. A Reformed Parliament will probably feel disposed to put the Law of Libel on a sounder basis.

We hear with satisfaction that a new edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry" is to be undertaken. None of our more modern histories of literature have displaced the old standard work; and if its mistakes be corrected, and the results of modern researches and the work of modern printing clubs be incorporated into its text, a most useful book may be made of it. Until the rest of our

manuscript literature is printed, we should prefer to see Warton re-edited rather than a new history written. Twenty years hence we hope the future historian may have all his material in type.

Another "wonderful" edition of Shakespeare's works has been issued by Messrs. Warne & Co., in a series called "Chandos Classics." The volume is sold for a shilling; and the publishers claim the priority of intention as regards the issue of a shilling Shakespeare.

When you do not agree with your reviewing journal, threaten it with a threat, as follows. Write "A correction of this statement...will obviate the necessity for the exposure of so discreditable a piece of criticism in the preface to our new edition." Then draw the pen twice lightly down all from "will obviate" to "new edition," so that all is left as legible as before, and put "is requested" as a substitute. And so you will make your critic feel the shadow of coming events, without so harsh a procedure as actual menace: and will exhibit yourself as a model of dignified forbearance under vertical scratches. This is the plan adopted in a communication from one of the authors of a work we lately noticed: respect for the other, who has had more sense than to join, combined with perfect indifference as to the menaced threat, or threatened menace, determines us, after looking again at the book, to acknowledge receipt, and reserve ourselves for the preface to come.

In consequence of the rejection of a proposition to constitute a section of Political Economy in the Statistical Society there has been some talk of forming a separate society for Political Economy.

The trophies of the Abyssinian War, the regalia of King Theodore, have been deposited in the South Kensington Museum, and are open to public inspection.

The Geologists' Association has now under consideration the possibility of establishing its museum so as to form a local geological museum of the details of the London district. If the Corporation of London would encourage it, Guildhall might afford accommodation for this collection alongside of its cabinet of local antiquities.

It is reported, from Smyrna, that Mr. Dennis will begin operations in the tombs of the Lydian kings at Sardis, many of which have been long since rifled.

The largest silver coin on record is a novelist's fiction, the "piece of money" the "silver mark" which the Jew gave the sick yeoman, in "Ivanhoe." A mark was never coined money; it was a weight, two-thirds of a pound: as a coin it would have been heavier than forty of our shillings. A nice little pocket-piece! At the time when this coin is spoken of, the great coin (*groat*) of four-pence had not come into existence. The mark was money of account in constant use and mention; in these respects it competed with the pound, which again was no coin. And yet Scott's notion of the mark was accurate in another passage. Front-de-Bœuf says to the poor Jew, "if silver be scant I refuse not gold," and demands a mark of gold for six pounds of silver. This, our readers will see, makes the value of gold nine times that of silver; the tariff of the day. And the offer is not ironical, as now it would be taken to be. Gold was not an English standard of value: and there was no English gold coin. The Baron, or any other robber, would probably have preferred silver, if it were to be had; and no doubt Scott was up to this. When Gurnth finds himself to have got thirty golden zecchins in one day, he exclaims that such another day would make a free man of him. That any serf-owner would demand sixty zecchins is incredible. Manumission cost from two shillings to twenty, according to circumstances.

We understand that the tomb of the poet Thomas Moore, who died in 1852, and was interred in the churchyard of Bramham, in Wiltshire, is in a very bad condition. It is not creditable to us that the resting-place of the author of "Lalla Rookh" should pass into oblivion: and perhaps attention being drawn to the present condition of his grave may lead to its being put into an efficient state of repair.

A special general meeting of the members of University College will be held this morning (Saturday), for the purpose of supplying the vacancy in the office of President of the Council occasioned by the death of the late President, Lord Brougham. Mr. George Grote has been nominated for election as President, by the Hon. Edward Romilly, the Hon. William Romilly, and by the following Fellows of the College:—T. Smith Osler, J. R. Quain, William Shaen, Lindsey M. Aspland, Edward Fry, Henry S. P. Winterbotham, Theodore Waterhouse, Jacob Waley, Joseph M. Solomon, and Leonard Field. At a Session on the 20th of June, the Council, on the motion of Lord Belper, Vice President, unanimously resolved to second the above nomination.

A contemporary gives the following abstract from the third Report of the River Pollution Commission, Vol. I.:—"At Wakefield we have an example of river pollution. Before it reaches that town the Calder receives the sewage of an area containing 400,000 inhabitants and the manifold impurities discharged from 1,200 manufacturers. This water is drunk by the people of Wakefield after filtration, and so possessed are they of the impossibility of any further defilement that they do not scruple to add to it their own sewage and excrementitious matter before pumping it on to their filter-beds. Really this is almost as crazy a proceeding as those acts of the wise men of the Thames who entered upon an expenditure of, let us say, five millions for the diverting of their peculiar filth from their own drinking-water, and compelled their water companies to take supplies at a considerable distance, while they actually granted a large sum of money in order that the sewage and excrementitious matter of Windsor Castle should be deftly conveyed to the metropolitan cup, in addition to the abominations of a score of large towns and several dozens of smaller ones, to say nothing of any vileness anybody may choose to throw into the stream. That we have to pay a second bill for the removal of Windsor Castle sewage is right and proper."

Humboldt was a wag. There was an English lady at Paris on whom he chose to play the following trick. She was a titled lady, and her name was Jane. She was once about writing a note in Humboldt's presence, and was beginning "Lady — presents, &c." Humboldt assured her that French usage required "Lady Jane" not "Lady —". How am I to say "Lady Jane," asked she. Oh! Dame Jeanne of course, said the hoaxter. Now, this is a phrase which signifies an enormous wine-cask. The Parisians were greatly edified; or amused, which is all one with them.

A new method of cutting, or rather dividing, glass has been recently invented in France, and is practised in the large establishment of the Glass Company of Balcarat. A jet of highly heated air is directed from a tube on the vase or other object to be cut, which, while made to revolve on its axis, is brought close to the nozzle of the tube. The object being then cooled suddenly the glass divides at the place operated on with extreme accuracy.

According to what might be entitled Baron Haussmann's Apology, he has constructed during his reign of fifteen years 85 miles of streets in Paris, 80 of which are shaded by 95,577 trees. Paris and the environs now cover 19,505 English acres: the Bois de Boulogne, 2,107; the Bois de Vincennes, 2,000 acres; the Buttes de Chaumont, 62; Mont Souris, 45; and the Parc du Monceau, 20. The French metropolis now consumes 350 million quarts of water every twenty-four hours, and it will receive 100 million quarts additional when the waters of the Vanne are conducted into the city and the new artesian wells are at work.

We read in the *Moniteur*, of the 20th of June, that the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres has awarded the "Prix Gobert" to M. Francisque Michel's recently published work on the 'History of the Commerce and Navigation of Bordeaux, principally under English Administration.' M. Michel is at present in England with the object, we believe, of collecting from the public and private records materials for the completing portion of this work.

The Italian papers announce the death of Prof. and Senator Matteucci, at Florence, after a brief illness. The deceased was Minister of Public Instruction, in which capacity he was very active in promoting education, especially of a scientific nature, among the people generally. As head of the Royal Museum in Florence he had great influence over that establishment, and it is through his praiseworthy exertions that the Museum has taken that high rank which it now so well merits. Prof. Matteucci's special science was that of Electro-Physiology, for his investigations in which he obtained the Copley Medal from the Royal Society and a prize from the Paris Academy of Sciences. He also published several works on Physics, Electricity and Electro-Physiology. We have reason to believe that the great interest that he took in Italian politics, especially with reference to the unity of his country and the abolition of the Papal power, and the deep anxiety he felt for the regeneration of Italy, accelerated his death.

A very happy identification has been made of the porphyry sarcophagi of the Museum in the Seraglio at Constantinople. These are known to be the tombs of emperors, but their attribution was not determined, as the inscriptions having been of raised metal letters these had been removed for plunder. Dr. Delhier, Director of the Austrian College in Constantinople, among other means of determination, availed himself of the indications of the holes by which the letters had been attached, and which, exhibiting the forms of several of the letters, greatly assisted the interpretation. The sarcophagi all appear to belong to late Roman and early Byzantine emperors, Constantine the First, Constantius the Second, Julian and his wife, Jovian, Theodosius the Great, Arcadius, Eudocia, Marcius and Pulcheria, his wife.

According to letters recently received from Honolulu, it appears that the late volcanic disturbances in that island have been of extraordinary intensity. In the district of Kauai all the native villages along the sea-shore for a distance of twenty miles have been destroyed by tidal waves and by the upheaval of molten lava. Houses were in a state of nearly constant vibration for six hours. Avalanches of earth were cast into the sea, and walls and houses thrown down. The entire island seemed like a great ship loosened from her moorings, reeling to and fro, rising and falling, shaking terribly as if it were going to pieces. Every one wanted something to hold on by, but there was nothing firm. At length, after eleven days of intense anxiety and suffering, during which upwards of two hundred persons lost their lives, comparative quiet was restored to the island by the opening on the 7th of April of a new and vast crater on the south-east side of Mauna Loa, which gave vent to the pent-up lava and gases.

In Mr. Ansley Windus's sale last Tuesday, by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, of Leicester Square, small bust of Octavius Caesar, cut in opal (or more probably chalcedony) a very creditable specimen of Greek art, sold for £35*l*. There were also some other lots of interest, particularly No. 116, a carved device of a Boar's Head, which is said to have been the device or sign of the famous hostelry in Eastcheap (see 'Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare') which sold for 2*s*.

When the other day one of the Southern members of the German Custom Parliament, a warm supporter of the National or Annexationist party, got into conversation with the King of Prussia, he urged his Majesty in as plain language as he could employ to make himself Emperor of Germany, whereupon the King is reported to have said—"Der spricht ein grosses Wort gelassen aus" (You utter a word of momentous import with great calmness), a phrase which several of our contemporaries persist in ascribing to Schiller, and thus miss the point of the whole. The quotation is from Goethe's 'Iphigenia in Tauris,' act i. sc. 3, where the poet has put it into the mouth of King Thoas, and its full significance in this instance can be understood only by reading it in the context. In that scene Iphigenia, after considerable hesitation, makes a clean breast of her troubles, and tells Thoas that she belongs to the great house of Tantalus, whereupon the king makes

use of the above quotation. Iphigenia, encouraged by kindly words, goes on narrating the terrible times her house has passed through, the crimes, mistakes and inconsistencies of which it has been guilty, and when at last she has finished her stirring narrative, and thinks the king will shrink from her in horror, she is surprised to hear him say: "Come, follow me, and share with me all I possess." By the King assuming the part of Thoas it is presumed that he solicited the national party to look upon itself as Iphigenia.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY IS OPEN IN THE DAY from Eight till Seven.—Admission, 1*s*; Catalogue, 1*s*.—In the EVENING from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten.—Admission, 6*d*; Catalogue, 6*d*.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

Will Close on July 25.

The SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 5 Pall Mall East, from Nine till Seven.—Admittance, 1*s*.
WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—WH CLOSE on the 25th inst., their ANNUAL EXHIBITION, Gallery, 53, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s*; Catalogue, 6*d*. From Nine till Six daily.—Admission, 1*s*.
JAMES FERGUSON, Secretary.

GUSTAVE DORE'S FORTY GRAND PICTURES, GERMAN GALLERY, 188, New Bond Street, including his most famous Painting, 'The Triumph of Christianity,' from Ten to Six daily.—Admission, 1*s*.

Will shortly Close.
HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture 'IsABELLA; or, the Pot of Basil,' is now ON VIEW at Messrs. E. GAMMBART & CO.'S NEW GALLERIES, 1, King Street, St. James's, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1*s*.

THOMAS M'LEAN'S COLLECTION of High-Class Modern Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings ALWAYS ON VIEW.—T. M'LEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

MR. MOREY'S COLLECTION of MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur, Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Meissonier—Alma-Tadema—Gérôme—Frédéric Lautenschild—Faulkner—John Phillips—Lamb—R. W. D. Robins—R. A.—Frith—R. A.—Geddes—R. A.—Cooke, A.R.A.—Pickersgill, R.A.—Erskine Nicoll, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Ansdeill, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Middleton—George Smith—Linton, sen.—Peter Graham—Oakes, H. B.—P. J. Redding—also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birkin Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

SOCIOLOGY.

GEOLICAL.—June 17.—Prof. T. H. Huxley, President, in the chair.—Messrs. C. B. Clarke and F. C. J. Spurrell were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—'On the Distribution of Stone Implements in Southern India,' by Mr. R. B. Foote,—'On Worked Flint Flakes from Carrickfergus and Larne,' by Mr. G. V. du Noyer,—'On the Diminution in the Volume of the Sea during past Geological Epochs,' by Mr. A. Murray,—'Has the Asiatic Elephant been found in a Fossil State?' by Mr. A. Leith Adams, with a Note by Mr. G. Busk,—'On the Characters of some new Fossil Fish from the Lias of Lyme Regis,' by Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, Bart.,—'Note on the Geology of Port Santa Cruz, Patagonia,' by Capt. T. Baker,—'On the Jurassic Deposits in the N.W. Himalaya,' by Dr. F. Stoliczka,—'On a true Coal-plant (Lepidodendron) from Sinai,' by Mr. J. W. Salter,—'On some Fossils from the Menevian Group,' by Messrs. J. W. Salter and H. Hicks,—'On Earthquakes in Northern Formosa,' by Mr. H. F. Holt,—'Memorandum on the Coal Mines of Iwana, Island of Yesso, Japan,' by Mr. A. B. Mitford,—'On a New Species of Fossil Deer from Clacton,' and 'On a New Species of Fossil Deer from the Norwich Crag,' by Mr. W. Boyd Dawkins,—'Notes to accompany a Section of the Strata from the Chalk to the Bembridge Limestone at Whitecliff Bay, Isle of Wight,' by Mr. T. Codrington,—'On the Graptolites of the Coniston Flags, with Notes on the British Species of the Genus Graptolites,' by Dr. H. A. Nicholson,—'On the "Waterstone Beds" of the Keuper, and on Pseudomorphic Crystals of Chloride of Sodium,' by Mr. G. W. Ormerod,—'On the Discovery of the Remains of Pteraspidian Fishes in Devonshire and Cornwall, and on the Identity of *Steganoptychus cornubicum* (McCoy), with *Scaphaspis (Archaeothethis) Dunensis* (Roemer),' by Mr. E. Ray Lankester,—'On the Geological Peculiarities of that part of Central

N° 212
Germany b
1st Capt.

ROYAL
J. Hogg,
read a pa
Second ag
of the Tri
that the s
inscription
since the e
Rawlinson
Asiatic S
black obel
Sandwith
pottery, p
Consulate
much of
and is fo
at know
Mycene,

NUMIS
elected a
W.S.W.
LL.D. a
Freuden
and B.V.
man, Es
bers of t
A. W. H
J. H. P
PHILIP
the cha
Element
Payne,
June

J. A. M
Payne o
'Pynson
garia a
Pynson
F. J. A
English
Mr. Pa
speech,
traces
nunciati
courage
excepti
from t
tume, b
teisie,
service
of the
devozi
capon
cacher
Again
&c., a
from w
word
"fetis
fay"
cards
("a m
&c. &
would
pronou
thought
gant
Bart
Form
Will
Aby
Bak

Ron
Bar
Stan
Hut
from
Rep
and

Germany known as the Saxon Switzerland,' by the late Capt. J. Clark.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—June 24.—J. Hogg, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Smith read a paper 'On the War of Shalmanezer the Second against Hazael of Damascus, with the date of the Tribute of Jehu,' in which he pointed out that the study and interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions had made a great step in advance since the time when, eighteen years ago, Sir Henry Rawlinson gave his first interpretation, at the Asiatic Society, of the famous inscription on the black obelisk, found at Nimrud.—Mr. Vice-Consul Sandwith exhibited a collection of very early pottery, procured by him at the seat of his Vice-Consulate *Dali*, in Cyprus (the ancient Idalium), much of which is probably of Phoenician origin, and is found along the shores of the Mediterranean at known Phoenician sites, and in Greece, at Mycenæ, Tiryns, &c.

NUMISMATIC.—June 18.—The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, S. Birch, Esq. LL.D., and the Earl of Enniskillen; Treasurer, W. Freudenthal, Esq. M.D.; Secretaries, J. Evans, Esq. and B. V. Head, Esq.; Foreign Secretary, J. Y. Akerman, Esq.; Librarian, S. F. Corrigan, Esq.; Members of the Council, J. B. Bergne, J. Davidson, A. W. Franks, F. W. Madden, J. F. Neck, Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, S. Sharp, J. S. Smallfield, R. Whitbourn and J. Williams.

PHILOLOGICAL.—June 5.—Prof. Goldstucker in the chair.—The paper read was, 'The Norman Element in our Provincial Dialects,' by Joseph Payne, Esq. Part I.

June 19.—A. J. Ellis, Esq. in the chair.—Mr. J. A. H. Murray was elected a Member.—Mr. Payne concluded his paper; the other papers were, 'Pynson's Contracts with Horman for his *Vulgaria* and Palsgrave for his *Lesclairissement*, with Pynson's Letter of Denization,' communicated by F. J. Furnivall, Esq., and 'An Outline of Old English Philology,' by Dr. F. H. Stratmann.—Mr. Payne showed that there are still in common speech, as well as in the provincial dialects, many traces of the Norman influence, both in the pronunciation and the formation of words;—that *courage, courtesy, journey, custom, &c.*, owe their exceptional pronunciation to their descent, not from the French *courage, courtoisie, journée, costume*, but from the Norman *corage or curage, curteisie, jurnee, custume*; that the provincial *salmon, sarvice, varmin, parlouse*, are probably only echoes of the old Norman; that *randyvow* (from *rendezvous*), *ampery* (from *empire*), as well as *candle, capon* (from *candel, capon*), *pouch* and *catch* (from *cacher=chausser*) represent Norman utterances. Again, it was shown that *pitous, hidous, dormous, &c.*, are precise Norman forms, and not derived from *piteux, hideux, dormeuse*; that the provincial word *retty* or *vitty* can be traced to *fetis* (Chaucer's "fetise,"—well made, neat); that *say* in "by my fay" is Norman *fei*, not French *foi*; *tray* (at cards) is Norman *trei*, not French *trois*; *mort* ("a mort of people") is Norman *mort*, a great deal, &c. &c. Further investigation into this subject would probably throw much light on early English pronunciation, word-building and vocabulary, even though we may not believe Le Hericher's extravagant dictum, "Grattez l'Anglais, vous trouvez le Normand."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 8.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair.—'On the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances,' by Mr. C. G. Williams.

June 5.—Sir H. Holland in the chair.—'On Abyssinia, or Ethiopia,' by Sir Samuel White Baker, M.A.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—June 16.—H. G. Atkinson, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. T. C. Stanley, LL.D., was elected a Fellow.—Consul Hutchinson exhibited a series of skulls of Mestizos, from Rosario on the Paraná River, Argentine Republic.—Mr. R. Tate exhibited a Carib skull and the skull of a Guarro Indian.—A paper was

read by Dr. Donovan 'On the Fundamental Principles of Anthropological Science.' The conclusions of which were given as follows:—That the brain is the sole physical medium of all the mental faculties; that the brain is not a single organ, acting as a whole in all its operations, but is composed of as many separate and independent parts as there are separate mental faculties; that the brain is subjected to a law of size, and that its separate parts are subjected to the same law.

MATHEMATICAL.—June 25.—Prof. Sylvester, President, in the chair.—Prince Camille de Polignac was elected a Member, and the Lord Bishop of Limerick was proposed for election. The following Members were admitted into the Society:—Prince Camille de Polignac and Messrs. W. J. Miller, J. M. Wilson, and W. S. B. Woolhouse.—A paper was read by Mr. Wilson 'On Euclid as a Text-book of Elementary Geometry.'—Prince Camille de Polignac gave an account of 'A Problem in Combinations,' and the President explained the formation and use of one of his anallogmatic squares.—Mr. Woolhouse read an abstract of his paper 'On Functional Evolution.'

METINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Asiatic, 3.—Entomological, 7.—*Larva of Micropeplus staphylinoides*, by Sir John Lubbock; 'New Genera of Heteromera,' by Mr. Black; 'Tabular Comparison of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' by Mr. Kirby.
TUES. Horticultural, 3.—General Meeting and Lecture.

FINE ARTS

A Handbook of Pictorial Art. By the Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt. Illustrated. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

A book with so pretending a title as this rouses expectations in the reader's mind that are, if he puts it to the test, destined to blank disappointment. It is neither more nor less than an enthusiastically written summary of a particular mode of learning to draw, and an indication of the author's ideas of what is best to be drawn by a pupil. It is right to say that Mr. Ruskin is our author's chief prophet: from his works Mr. Tyrwhitt borrows freely, from his thoughts still more freely, with due acknowledgments. It is fair to quote an author on himself. Thus, on the advantages of inculcating knowledge of landscape in our great towns, his notions of the sort of landscape art to be chosen to supply examples may be gathered from the following lines:—"If a few Creswicks, Hardings, or Stanfields could be hung in public view in all our towns, they would have no small effect on men's minds, and would form a silent school of landscape in themselves." So they would; but thoughtful men would deny that the "school" which might be expected to result from the study of eclectic, and to a certain extent artificial, examples such as these would be desirable. Than Harding, probably no more vivifying and commonplace model could be found. Better than these, the faithful, humble, yet masterly hand of William Hunt, the brilliancy of Müller's English landscapes, Turner in his severer moods. In referring to Harding, the father of modern "drawing-masters," whose influence has been so unfortunate that it will take a score of years to efface its evil effects from the popular mind, ever ready as that mind is to receive showy impressions, and slow to part with such as are once taken, we must express our astonishment that any student with moderate skill in Art, and pretensions to knowledge of Nature, should so far forget the larger principles of his craft as to recommend this man of fallacies. Still more amazed are we that our amateur, full of Mr. Ruskin as he is, does not see the discrepancy between the teachings of the one and the practices of the other. Again, in commanding the landscape portion of Mr. Herbert's picture of 'Moses,' in

the Peers' Robing Room at Westminster, it is stated to be "*drawn*"—a term that is clearly meant to include "painted"—*with almost absolute local accuracy*. It may be so; but it is the mere "accuracy" of a photograph, not of colour or modelling as done on the spot, which, from the context of Mr. Tyrwhitt's statement, seems to be desired by him. How strangely such a thinker, being limited by amateurism, or dilettantism, however well meaning he may be, can be misled so as to take the shadow for the substance will appear to those who read that our author classes the background of the 'Moses' with that of 'The Scape-goat,' by Mr. Holman Hunt. Is it not evident that our author—earnest and full of love for Art, not unfrequently happy in expounding the meanings of pictures and in appreciating the craft of their producers, as he undeniably is,—has not yet got at the heart of the principle of design either as regards models for popular instruction or examples of loyal execution? We lose ourselves in a wilderness of conflicting ideas and fancies of the author's active mind when we read on one page rapturous and *similar* praise for artists so diverse in principles and in powers as Messrs. Holman Hunt, Carl Werner, Armitage and Leighton. The principal matter in question is the value and effect of "absolute realism" in landscape, into which, of course, we do not enter here further than to wonder how the author can see similarity in the results of these artists' diverse powers. How can there be any resemblance between the works of Mr. Werner and Mr. Holman Hunt, any more than there is between those of Turner and Mr. A. McCullum?

As to the practical part of Mr. Tyrwhitt's treatise, it is as valuable as are most literary efforts to teach one art by means of another; probably it is more readable than most of the books of its kind with such pretences. In what our author calls the "Students' Drill," there is abundant common sense; but the student had better follow Mr. Ruskin at once than his generally loyal admirer, Mr. Tyrwhitt. With his earnest recommendation to study "the figure" as the foundation of all sound design, and in his hopes of encouraging practical drawing as the best means for bringing home Art to the popular mind, we heartily agree. Most of the illustrations to this book are excellent.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

At the meeting of Members and Associates of the Royal Academy, which took place on Tuesday evening last, for the election of a Member in the place of Baron Marochetti, deceased, Mr. Leighton was chosen by a large majority of votes. Mr. Frost was second in order. Mr. Leighton was elected A.R.A. in July, 1864.

Some time since we stated that the authorities of the South Kensington Museum had begun a collection of engraved portraits. A considerable number of those which have already been brought together, including many fine impressions from private plates, are now on view at the east end of the upper floor of the National Portrait Exhibition.

Among recent acquisitions to the South Kensington Museum may be noticed casts from those admirable Romanesque wood-carvings which decorated the doorways of the churches of Flaa and Sauland, Norway. The former building was destroyed in 1854, the latter in 1860. Also a finely-carved pulpit from a destroyed mosque in Cairo, dating from the fifteenth century, and remarkable for the perfect manner in which conventional and geometrical decoration in low relief has been employed upon its sides, the sides of the staircase leading to the rostrum, and upon the surfaces of the doors at foot of the steps: the ugliness of the bulbous summit of the pulpit is noteworthy. These

is likewise in the North Court of this Museum a coloured model of the "Prince Consort Memorial," now nearly completed, in Hyde Park.

Mr. Anderson has presented to the British Museum Print Room Haviland Burke's collection of James Barry's etchings and drawings. The latter are very fine, and some of them were evidently intended to be etched from, but never so employed.

By the refusal of the House of Commons to refer the decision of the Government as to the designer of the New Law Courts to a Select Committee, we are delivered from the terror of another "Pugin-Barry" and "Barry-Pugin" controversy; and the descendants of Messrs. Street and E. Barry need not interrupt their studies at school by preparations for combat over their fathers' names. We rejoice at this decision. The opinion in favour of Mr. Street as the producer of the best architectural design among the judges was very strong. This may be accepted as of much worth as that other recommendation of theirs in favour of the plan of Mr. E. Barry. But it now appears, so far as the latter was concerned, that the officers of the Probate and Divorce Courts, to whose use one-fifth of the new works will be devoted, protested against the adoption of this plan, and that the Committee of the Bar and solicitors, whose views were indorsed by the Commissioners, also objected to it. As was stated when reviewing the competing designs, our opinion of the architectural value of Mr. Street's power, even as then tentatively shown, is decidedly in harmony with the decision of the Government. With certain alterations in the mode of treating the work, such as we ventured to indicate at the time, we believe this architect has shown himself capable of producing that which may be the most manly and dignified structure of its class in modern London. The state of muddle into which practical minds may degenerate, was never more strikingly illustrated than by the proposal that the Courts of Justice, for the uniting of which all this labour and expense are incurred, should be divided, and, as if to make the muddle deeper, that one part should occupy a site on the Thames side, which, at an enormous cost, we have reclaimed, but intend to keep for breathing-space—certainly not for the indulgence of architectural whims. We trust the Government will set Mr. Street to work as soon as possible, and thus render a reversal of this decision impracticable. So long as this is not the case, the efforts of those who hope for profit in a fresh competition, and have nothing to lose in a new architectural scramble, will be continued.

That the House of Commons is becoming sensitive to bad Art has been shown by more than one example. For the first time in the histories of public statues Art-critics have been effectual, and the caricature of Sir Robert Peel is, "by order of the House," to be removed from Palace Yard. The Commons have decided, by an extraordinary majority, that this should be done, although the Wellington "Guy" continues to oppress the arch in Hyde Park, and that painful display of incompetence, the "Richard Cœur de Lion," for a time attitudinizes before the doors of the "other House," the wooden "Havelock," and the bungled "Napier," stay, yet a while, in Trafalgar Square. The ill-proportioned "Queen Victoria" still cumbers the Royal Exchange. The dull "King William," in granite, and commonplace "Franklin," in bronze, yet stolidly stand on their pedestals, and the flashy "Clyde" displays in Waterloo Place the inefficiency of its maker and the ignorance of its promoters. London is infested by bad statues. How long it is to remain so must depend on the House of Commons. To that House then, with hearty thanks for one deliverance, we look for further relief, for notwithstanding the good taste of the Albert Memorial Committee has delivered us from the wretched statue which was designed for Hyde Park, it is evident that "committees of gentlemen and admirers" are not to be depended upon for public effigies. As to the abolitions of the figures of Peel and the Prince we regard them as victories of Art-criticism over ignorance, obstinacy and personal feeling.

The uncovering of the great work of the sculptor, Ernst Rietschel, the "Luther Memorial," at Worms, which happened on the 24th ult., is an event in Art history of the day, which is interesting beyond ordinary "inaugurations." In a country where "sculptural memorials" are better managed than in this luckless land of Britain, and great works of this order are not infrequent,—to wit, the "Monument to Frederick the Great," by Rauch, at Berlin; the Baron Schmidt von der Launitz's striking group of the "Early Printers," erected at Frankfort, of which, like the last, there is a cast in the Crystal Palace, and now the work of Rietschel,—the recent creation has more than a merely national or artistic significance, but combined with this a religious and world-appealing purpose. The artistic merit of the new sculptures is very great indeed even among the finely composed and grandly conceived designs of the class to which it belongs. The artist's death left the completion of his great work as a task to other hands, by which it has been fairly performed. The best known of Rietschel's designs in this country is "Love Riding on a Panther," of which there was a cast at Paris last year. Two bas-reliefs of this subject are well-known here. Also his group, a "Pieta," and bas-reliefs of "The Christ Angel," and "Morning," "Noon," "Night" and "Dawn," of all which there are casts in the Crystal Palace, have many admirers here. The colossal statue of Lessing, erected in Brunswick, in 1851, is one of the sculptor's more important productions. He was born at Pulsnitz in 1804, and was a pupil of Rauch.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

BY SPECIAL DESIRE—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—MONDAY, July 6. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Osnina.—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, Trebelli-Bettini, Pianoforte, Herr Lubbeck; Violin; etc.—Reserved Seats, 1s.; Lamborn Cook, Addison & Co., 6s; New Bond Street.—N.B. Entrance in Hanover Street on this occasion.

MR. CHAS. GARDNER'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT.—WEDNESDAY, July 8. Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square. Three o'clock.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; to admit Three, 2ls.; Unreserved Seats, 5s. L. Cook, Addison & Co., 6s and 6s; New Bond Street, W.; and of Mr. Chas. Gardner, 2, Charles Street, Westbourne Terrace, W.

Mdlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Madame TREBELLI-BETTINI and Signor GRAZIANI will sing by the kind permission of Mr. Mapleson and Mr. Gye at Montagu House, Whitehall, by permission of Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch, on FRIDAY, July 10, at 10 A.M. GRANAT MATHER'S MUSICALE for a Fund to assist the Poor Children in the most distressed parts of London. Other Artists and full particulars in a few days.—Tickets, One Guinea each; at Mitchell's, Ollivier's, Chappell's and Schott's.

OPERA.—There is a charm in novelty, but not in all novelty. Madame Rey-Balla is unknown on the English stage, but we might apply to her fair Juliet's words, "Too early seen unknown, and known too late." Although the lady is still young, her voice betrays every defect of age, so unmercifully has she treated it. Instead of being an obedient servant, her voice has gained the upper hand and has become an unruly master. It cannot be depended upon for remaining in tune during a sustained note, or for executing a passage with cleanliness and precision. The Catholic heroine of "Les Huguenots" should have plenty of passion at command, but Madame Rey-Balla exhibits so much that she makes the audience tremble for her personal safety. She "tears a passion to rage, to very tatters," and nowhere in ear-splitting vehemence cared for less than at Covent Garden. As might have been anticipated, she was listened to last Saturday with apathy; but, nevertheless, Madame Rey-Balla is to have another chance to-night (Saturday)—this time in M. Gounod's always attractive "Faust."

It is said that Mdlle. Patti is to appear in "Le Domino Noir" in place of Mdlle. Lucca, in whose name a combined entertainment, an ignoble relic of bygone operatic days, consisting of scenes from "Fra Diavolo," "Faust" and "L'Africaine," was given on Wednesday. Mdlle. Lucca's powers have been almost paralyzed this season, thanks to that fatal Russian winter which has ruined so many of our singing birds. In no case could she have ever done justice to Auber's music, which is perfectly safe with Mdlle. Patti. M. Gounod's "Romeo" was announced for Thursday, the ill-starred lovers again being Mdlle. Patti and Signor Mario. Seldom have

youth and age—not "crabbed age"—been so well mated. Apropos of this opera, we may ask why Mr. Gye always puts off his novelties—even comparative novelties—until the dog-days? "Romeo" might have been brought out two months ago—when theatres were not the places of torture which they now are.

Mdlle. Kellogg is attempting too much at once. Scarcely a week passes by without an assumption by her of some new part. The result is, that she comes before the public unprepared. She learns the notes, but she fails to catch the spirit by which the notes are animated. The costume she wears in one opera may differ from that which she wears in another, but the character is the same in both. *La Figlia del Reggimento*, attempted by her last Saturday, was only *Amina* in the dress for *la rivelazione*. The full-hearted daughter of the regiment has never been sketched so slightly as by Mdlle. Kellogg, nor has the bright music of the part ever been sung with so little point and accent. The young American lady should go to school again, and work hard when she gets there. The best thing about "La Figlia" at Drury Lane is the chorus-singing. The fine voices of the men come out like the rich red in a picture by Rubens.

QUEEN'S.—Want of invention is the great defect of English plays. In dialogue and situation an English adaptation is frequently an improvement on the French original. Such digressions as a French dramatist permits himself, when he attempts in a play an exposition of social theories, are unknown in English art, and would be intolerable to English audiences. But in originality and inventiveness our dramatists are altogether distanced. The poverty of resource they frequently exhibit is striking. "Time and the Hour," the new drama by Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson and Mr. Felix Dale, produced on Monday night at the Queen's Theatre, is an instance in point. It is a model of construction. All that technical knowledge and command of stage device can do for a piece has been done. Each act is in one scene, and each ends with a striking and dramatic situation. The action of the drama progresses easily, without break or episodical disturbance to the end. The dialogue is crisp and well suited to the action, and rises at times into absolute power. But the motive of the whole is weak. A baronet who has committed forgery, and who afterwards, in order to escape detection, commits murder; a girl, young and beautiful, whom he persecutes with his attentions; a young gentleman, with whom the girl is in love, and upon whom suspicion of the murder falls; and a woman, a former sweetheart of the criminal, who watches over him with uncertain purpose, the result of combatting instincts of love and hate, are the principal among the *dramatis personæ*. Add to these a detective, a bill-discounter, a banker and a vulgar couple enriched by trade, to whose hands the comic business is entrusted, and the whole of the characters have been enumerated.

Sir Philip Devereux has in youth, but under a different name, committed forgery upon Mr. Franklin, and has seduced Madge Babbington. After his unexpected accession to the title he comes on a visit to Franklin, whose niece Lucy he wishes to marry; and fails to recognize Madge, who, under a different name, is a denizen of the house. Lucy has two suitors beside the baronet,—George Aylmer and Charles Franklin. Aylmer, whom she in her heart prefers to both her rivals, is jealous of Charles, and in a fit of ungovernable rage leaves his home, having first been heard to threaten the life of the man who had come between him and his love. Charles Franklin, instigated by Sparrow, his father's clerk, who has a taste for acting as an amateur detective, purposes taking with him to London the forged bills, possession of which Sir Philip is anxious at any price to obtain. Sir Philip drives Charles to the station, and murders him upon the way. But a warning letter written by Madge, though it has not dissuaded Charles from continuing his journey, has induced him to leave the bills behind him. Altogether fruitless is accordingly the crime. Sir Philip has committed. The bills remain an enduring menace to him, and pass into the hands of

N° 212
Medlicott,
towards
friendly.
criminal.
and
mer;
but
immedia
whole t
precisely.
This sce
not conf
brooding;
to crime
culars.
Lady M
not sw
be more
limits o
agencies
Time a
all th
Mr. W
to natur
bale b
of nat
scuted
peril.
dead.
and th
hers n
put v
Moore
acting
to Sin
artisti
upon
is alw
ation
power
as a
rassini
respe
part,
trade
as th
was
Gast
a dr
illus
scen
sylv
the
mov

mu
Che
ma
the
and
m
ad
of

be
la
o
e
v
ta
w
an
on
to
ta
w
a
an
f

la
o
e
v
ta
w
a
an
f

Medicott, a bill-discounter, whose sentiments towards him have gradually become most unfriendly. So agitation and remorse overpower the criminal. A while Madge screens him from detection, and all the indications of murder point to Aymer; but in the end, while in a somnambulistic state, immediately before dinner, Sir Philip confesses the whole truth to the guests, who happen to be precisely the people interested in the discovery. This scene is open to much comment. Crimes are not confessed in sleep. The mind of a sleep-walker brooding over the past furnishes uncertain revelations; hints which seized upon may supply a clue to crime, but not its distinct and separate particulars. "Here's the smell of the blood still," says Lady Macbeth, "all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." No utterance could be more psychologically true. We reach here the limits of what nature does or permits under such agencies as sleep. But there is no exaggeration. In "Time and the Hour" the criminal confesses exactly all that is necessary to the *dénouement* of the plot. Mr. Wigan's excellent acting could not render true to nature the character he impersonated, or probable the scenes in which he appeared. A touch of nature devised by Mr. Simpson, and finely executed by Miss Moore, saved the piece from peril. After his confession, Sir Philip drops dead. Madge is the first to see life has departed, and throwing herself on the body, claims it as all hers now,—a dismal possession which none will dispute with her. A burst of applause attended Miss Moore's really impressive acting in this scene. The acting was good as a whole. Mr. Wigan imparts to Sir Philip whatever appearance of truth an artless and unexaggerated delineation can bestow upon an unnatural character. Miss Moore's acting is always natural and intelligent. In the impersonation of Madge Babington gleams of true tragic power were manifested. Mr. Toole was amusing as a tradesman forced into temporary and embarrassing association with people of quality, and was respectably supported by Miss H. Hodson in the part, originally intended for Mrs. Wigan, of the tradesman's wife. Mr. L. Brough was satisfactory as the detective. Mr. Clayton's hard style of acting was well suited to the part of Medicott. Mr. Gaston Murray appeared as young Franklin in a dress we should suppose to be copied from the illustrations to music-hall ballads which are exhibited in the windows of the music-shops. Good scenery had been prepared for the drama. One sylvan view, with water, was particularly artistic: the atmospheric effects of sunlight upon a slowly moving stream being happily conveyed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

AFTER thirty-four years of connexion with the musical department of this journal, Mr. Henry F. Chorley finds the state of his health such as to make rest and leisure desirable. He retires from the active service of our readers with the respect and goodwill of all his fellow workers, and who may expect, moreover, to have the occasional advantage of his signed correspondence on topics of musical interest.

Mr. Halle's Recitals—also those of *Madame Arabella Goddard*—and Mr. Ella's interesting meetings of the *Musical Union*—are over. There remains only one more *Philharmonic Concert* (Monday's) to be given, and then, some lingering benefit entertainments excepted, the concerts of any value which have been given during a season alike brief and crowded, may be said to have come to an end. Signor Piatti repeated at his concert the *adagio frondo* from *Bernard Romberg's "Swiss Concerto"*, lately reasuscitated by him at one of the meetings of the Philharmonic Society. Music so weakly elegant would not be worth calling from its grave, were it not clothed with fresh beauty by the silvery tones of the Italian violincellist.

Among the concerts of the past week, one given on Monday by Mdlle. Teresita Carreno should not be quite overlooked. The young lady has seen only fourteen summers, they say. If we judged only from her appearance and talent we should give her more. There is nothing phenomenal or meretricious about her. Her compositions

are built in true musicianlike form, and her playing is clear, firm and decided. Mdlle. Carreno may have a brilliant future if she be not spoilt at the threshold of her career.

Mdlle. Lucca is gone.

Mdlle. Schneider will probably have soon to carry her graces and impertinences back to Paris. She has accepted, it is said, an engagement at the Bouffes-Parisiens, about to be re-opened, under the management of M. de Noriac.

Two children of Madame Ristori, Bianca and Giorgio, are, it is rumoured, about to make a first appearance with their mother at the French Theatre in New York.

With Mr. Buckstone's benefit, on the 15th, the season at the Haymarket will close. The company will travel through the provinces, and Mr. Sothern will retire awhile, previous to appearing in the country in a new drama by Dr. Westland Marston.

Mrs. Scott Siddons will play *Beatrice* in "Much Ado about Nothing" at the Haymarket on the 16th instant. Judging from her previous performance of *Rosalind*, the part is within Mrs. Scott Siddons's reach.

A new burlesque, by Mr. Gilbert, and a new domestic drama, by Mr. Andrew Halliday, are forthcoming productions at the New Royalty Theatre.

An old custom of playing a piece at an East London Theatre after its run at a Western house is exhausted has been revived. "No Thoroughfare" was produced at the Standard Theatre on Saturday night last. Mr. Webster sustaining his original part of *Joy Ladle*, and various members of the Adelphi company, including Mrs. Alfred Mellon, appearing in other prominent parts. It is better that respectable pieces should be thus obtained at second-hand than that the frequenters of suburban theatres should be regaled upon the "banquets of horrors" which of late have been too often provided for them.

The impeachment of President Johnson is the subject of a drama, which has been produced in New Orleans. An actor named Durivage has made a hit as Horace Greeley.

"Une Journée de Diderot," a one-act comedy, by MM. Michel Carré and Raymond Deslandes, now playing at the Gymnase, shows the encyclopedist in an agreeable light. It introduces moreover the famous *Narcisse de Rameau*, of whom Mr. Bandmann gave, a short time ago, at the Lyceum, an impersonation.

The Agamemnon of Seneca, translated into rhymed verses by M. Henri de Bornier, has been produced at the Théâtre Français. It is not very successful; the didactic and bombastic qualities of the original verse being preserved in the translation. The experiment is scarcely fair to Seneca, whose tragedies were written with a view to public reading rather than representation. Nor is the acting such as gives the play a chance of success. Mdlle. Tordeus, who plays *Cassandra*, alone among the actresses displayed any comprehension of the tragic sentiment. Seneschal as *Agamemnon*, Prudhon as *Strophius* and Masset as *Agamemnon* all seemed as though their delivery of their parts would end in an Offenbachian measure.

Madame Vieuxtemps, the wife of the celebrated violinist, died at St.-Cloud, after a short illness, in her fifty-third year. Born at Vienna, she acquired at an early age a reputation as a pianist, which was afterwards eclipsed by her success on the stage. In 1836 she appeared at the Théâtre Leopolstadt, as *Cherubino* in "The Marriage of Figaro." After her marriage she forsook the stage, and went with her husband on all his voyages, accompanying him on the piano when he did not need the aid of an orchestra.

Herr Richter succeeds to the place of Herr Hauptmann as Cantor to the Thomas Schule at Leipzig.

Herr Anselm Huttenbrenner, a composer who was a contemporary of Beethoven and Schubert, died the other day at Gratz.

Royalty, including its ducal imitation, is just now much engaged with music. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, says the *Revue et Gazette Muscale*, intends for the future to take the direction of his theatre into his own hands, and the ex-King of

Hanover is employing his leisure at Hietzing in the publication of his own compositions.

MISCELLANEA

Rain and Rivers in Abyssinia.—The *Athenæum*, No. 2120, page 885, states that our illustrious countryman, Sir R. Napier, has become a Member of the Royal Geographical Society. The same page of the *Athenæum* gives the report to that Society of Mr. Markham, who was the official geologist to the Abyssinian Expedition. In it are these three remarkable passages: "The country to the south of the river Tacaze formed an elevated plateau 10,500 feet high, cut through by ravines of enormous depth." "The two plateaux (Wadela and Talanta) are of the same height, about 9,200 feet, where separated by the ravine, and it is evident they once formed a single vast mass of columnar basalt, the river Jita having in the course of ages gradually cut its way down to a depth of 3,500 feet." "Geologically, the Magdala district formed a portion of the basaltic plateau of Talanta, detached and furrowed by the action of water during vast periods." Practically, the puzzle of all antiquity, *fontium qui celat origines Nilus*, has been forced to yield up his secrets to British enterprise. Bruce, Speke, Grant, Baker (perchance Livingstone) and Sir R. Napier have lifted his veil. Theoretically, Sir R. Napier has stamped his early water-slopes with the British doctrines of "Rain and Rivers," enunciated a century ago by our glorious but yet unappreciated countryman, Hutton. No "convulsion of nature," no "glacial epoch"; but, as I have said, rain is the chisel which, in the hand of the Almighty sculptor, has given form to the entire surface of the earth, after the block has been lifted by fire.

GEORGE GREENWOOD, Colonel.

Brookwood Park, Alresford, June 22, 1868.

The Exploration of Darien.—It would not be too late, even now, for one of our representatives to direct the attention of Parliament to the pecuniary advantages that would result to the commerce of Great Britain and the Colonies from the opening of a passage for ships between the Atlantic and Pacific. Rear-Admiral Davis, in his report to the Secretary of the United States Navy, calculates, from the very incomplete American returns for 1857, that the saving to Great Britain, France and the United States from such a passage would have been in that year 48,130,208 dollars, or 10,829,296L 16s. But a calculation based upon the Board of Trade Returns for 1866 ("Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries. Part 10," and "Statistical Tables relating to Colonial and other Possessions of Great Britain"), will show that the saving to Great Britain alone, in 1864, if a ship canal had then been open, would have been about 10,000,000L, a sum much larger than the total cost of constructing such a work would have amounted to. Surely, if so much would have been saved that year by a canal, as much is annually lost by the want of one. Viewed in this light the question of Interceanic Communication may, perhaps, be considered worthy of attention by some of our patriotic legislators. Detailed information on the subject will be found in three papers read before the Society of Engineers in February and March, in a series of letters in the *Mining Journal* from September last to May, and in Vol. VI. of the *Transactions of the Ethnological Society*.

E. CULLEN.

Wearing a Rose in the Ear.—This is purely numismatic. The Tudors introduced a full-blown rose upon their coins; it was the united York and Lancaster badge: you may see it on some of Edward the Sixth's coins, stuck close alongside of his ear, the full front-face being shown. Elizabeth placed the rose behind her head, just where the ladies now carry the *chignon*. The virgin Queen had a special coin of the denomination of *three farthings*, with the rose very prominently marked; from this circumstance evidently arose the allusion in "King John," act i. sc. 1,

my face so hin,
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, "Look, where three-farthings goes!"
The point arises from the fact that the *three-farthing*

piece had a rose, but the halfpenny and penny pieces had none. I conclude with the following extract from Mr. Hawkins's valuable work on 'The Silver Coins of England,' which will set the matter fully before your readers:—"As the smaller denominations of coin were of values, and consequently of sizes, very closely approximating to each other, the odd and alternate pieces were distinguished by a rose . . . upon the sixpence, threepence, three-halfpence, and three-farthings, while the shilling, groat, half-groat, penny, and half-penny were without it." —P. 148. Thus it appears that "the rose" formed the recognized distinction between these coins.

A. H.

Frescoes in Naples.—We must record the discovery of frescoes in the church of St. Angelo, in Formis, a few miles from Santa Maria de Capua. It was built by Pandolfo the father, and by Pandolfo the son, both Lombard princes, about the tenth century. During the many political vicissitudes of the country, it passed into various hands; but, not to enter into any detailed notice of these, the abbacy was granted by Ferdinand to his private secretary, the Abbate Caprioli, as a recompense for services otherwise ill requited. The church of St. Angelo, in Formis, is a perfect Christian Basilica, and is adorned with frescoes of a high antiquity. On the arch above the grand entrance is the figure of the angel Gabriel with a long rod, like a sceptre, in one hand, and a globe in the other, on which were written some words in Greek. A Latin inscription, however, is well preserved in Lombard characters. Above the arch, inclosed in an oval, is the Virgin, supported by two angels; beneath, in the porch, are other pictures, descriptive of faith in the lives of St. Benedict and St. Placidus. Entering the church, the Universal Judgment is represented on the inner door opposite the high altar, and this great picture, the first that is known to have been painted on this subject, proves that the poem of Dante had long been a Christian legend. I have given this slight sketch of these pictures before entering on their character, which is eminently Italian, in the opinion of Salazar; and, if so, there is glorious proof that the Neapolitan school of painting was flourishing before the time of Cimabue. Vasari, indeed, declared that there was a lacuna in Italian Art during this period, and that Cimabue was who began to throw light on the prevailing darkness; but the discoveries in St. Angelo, in Formis, and of those in the monastery of Domina Regina, prove that there was no suspension of the labours of the Neapolitan school. It has been the great honour of Salazar to restore to the world these valuable and important frescoes. The municipality of Capua seems to have been ignorant of the treasures under its jurisdiction, whilst the titular Abbatte Caprioli was equally ignorant and much more careless. "With a rental," says Salazar, "of 25,000 a year from the funds of the Abbacy for the exercise of religion and the preservation of the church, the 'good Abbate' for many years has given no thought to the state of the church, which has been whitewashed in its most beautiful parts." General Garibaldi, in 1860, on hearing these facts, restored by decree the rental to the services of the church, and to those to whom they of right belonged; but after a long correspondence with the Government, it has been given back to Caprioli, and the Basilica remains in the same state of abandonment, the Abbate refusing to spend a farthing. The Provincial Council of Caserta, however, to its credit, has come to the rescue, and, in a letter to the Director of the Museum, begged him to send over some one to superintend the restorations. A few days ago, therefore, Cavaliere Salazar and Signor Ruggiero, a well-known architect, went over, and were received by a commission of the municipality of Caserta. The works have been already commenced, and very shortly, let us hope, one of the most interesting historical monuments will be restored, to the honour of the Neapolitan school and the gratification of all lovers of Art.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—C. C.—B.—J. H. B.—H. H. G.—M.—A Subscriber.—J. W.—J. W. J.—C. B.—received.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS' LIST OF BOOKS.

The Cricket Season.

In 4 vols. 8vo. boards, 1s., by post 14 stamps.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL MATCHES, AND THOSE WE MEET THERE. By A WYKEHAMIST.

Also, price Sixpence, or by post 7 stamps.

ROUTLEDGE'S HANDBOOK OF CRICKET.

George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

Arthur Sketchley's New Book.

In 4 vols. 8vo. boards, 1s., or by post 14 stamps.

MRS. BROWN AT THE SEASIDE.

By ARTHUR SKETCHLEY. [Next week.]

Also, uniform in size and price,

MRS. BROWN AT PARIS.

George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

"The most marvellous shilling's-worth of reading we ever saw."

Public Opinion.

Now ready, 728 pages, in green paper cover, price 1s.; in green cloth, 1s. 6d.; in half Roxburghe, gilt tops, 2s.; by post, 4d. extra,

CHARLES KNIGHT'S SHILLING SHAKSPERE.

The Publishers refer the Public to the various Reviews, which have already appeared in the leading London Newspapers, on 'Knight's Shilling Shakspere,' and request that in ordering they will mention the name of both Editor and Publisher.

Daily News.

"The Shilling Shakspere is, perhaps, the most remarkable product of an age of cheap literature. The volume consists of 780 pages 8vo., and is got up with all the care and finish of much more expensive books. The paper is of a fine quality, which gives it almost an air of luxury. The type is evidently new, and though it is necessarily small, it is so beautifully clear that the eye experiences no fatigue whatever in reading it. There is none of that appearance of hasty work or flimsy material which often characterizes very cheap literature produced for sale. On the contrary, every evidence of careful printing, so that the pages have that equal and finished appearance which usually characterizes the best literature."

George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

The Author's Edition.

ROUTLEDGE'S NEW LONGFELLOW COMPLETE FOR
ONE SHILLING.

In paper cover, with a Portrait, price 1s., or by post 14 stamps.

LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS.

The Author's Complete Edition, containing 'Flower de Luce,' &c.

* This is the only edition published in this country from which Mr. Longfellow has derived any benefit. In ordering from Booksellers, Routledge's Edition should be asked for.

George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

Cheap Edition of 'The White Cockade.'

In fancy boards, 2s., or by post 28 stamps.

THE WHITE COCKADE.

By JAMES GRANT.

Also, uniform in size and price,
HALF A MILLION OF MONEY. By A. B. Edwards.
GUY LIVINGSTONE.

SIR VICTOR'S CHOICE. By Annie Thomas.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. By E. Yates.

KISSING THE ROD. By E. Yates.

George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

FIRST LOVE AND LAST LOVE,

A NOVEL, by JAMES GRANT.

Is spoken of by the *Athenæum*, June 27, in the following words:—"We repeat with pleasure that this is certainly Mr. Grant's best production for many years."

Now ready, in 3 vols. at all the Libraries.

George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

Price ONE SHILLING Monthly.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 105, for July.

Contents.

- Mr. CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM on the ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. (Continued.)
- Mr. H. WREFORD on CARDINAL D'ANDREA.
- TEN DAYS in the NIVERNAINS. By J. H.
- MR. HELPF'S 'REALMAH.' (Continued.)
- MR. AUSTIN DOBSON'S 'A DEAD LETTER.'
- MR. BALFOUR STEWART and MR. NORMAN LOCKYER on the SUN as a TYPE of the MATERIAL UNIVERSE.
- THE REV. HUGH MACMILLAN'S 'From CHRISTIANIA to MOLDE.'
- MISA YONGE'S 'CHAPLET of PEARLS.' (Continued.)
- THE SPANISH GYPSY. By J. M.
- MR. A. C. BRADLEY'S 'SEA-SHELL.'

Price 1s. Monthly.

The SUNDA Y LIBRARY for JULY.
SEEKERS AFTER GOD. Part I. By the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A. Being the JULY Part of MACMILLAN'S SUNDAY LIBRARY.

To be completed in Three Monthly Parts.

Price 1s.

SEEKERS AFTER GOD. The Lives of Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius. Part I. By the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A. Being the JULY Part of MACMILLAN'S SUNDAY LIBRARY.

By the Rev. H. CALDERWOOD, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh.

PHILOSOPHY of the INFINITE. A Treatise on Man's Knowledge of the Infinite. Being in Answer to Sir W. Hamilton and Dr. Mansel. Second Edition. 8vo. M.

This day, 8vo. price 9s.

ESSAYS on CHURCH POLICY. By Various Writers. Edited by the Rev. W. L. CLAY, M.A.

"Enriches a great master of intellectual and moral philosophy, a minute knowledge of the actual details of the English Church, a fearless spirit of reform, a very considerable illustrative skill, and a very deep, though exceedingly liberal faith."—*Spectator.*

"The subjects are discussed, with one exception, with a candour of judgment, a truthfulness of spirit, and a breadth of view to which it is almost impossible to do adequate justice."—*Nonconformist.*

This day, crown 8vo. price 6d.

THE LIFE of HENRY VENN ELLIOTT. M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Brighton. By JOSEPH BATEMAN, M.A., Author of 'The Life of Daniel Wilson,' &c. With Portrait, engraved by Jeens.

This day, extra 8vo. price 5s.

A BOOK of HOUSEHOLD ENGLISH POETRY. Selected and Arranged with Notes by the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN.

"Remarkable for the number of fine poems it contains that are not found in collections."—*Express.*

"The selection is made with the most refined taste, and with excellent judgment."—*Birmingham Gazette.*

This day, extra 8vo. price 5s.

CAMEOS from ENGLISH HISTORY. From Rollo to Edward II. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redcliffe.'

"Contains a large amount of information in a concentrated form; and so skilfully well is the adventurous, personal, and dramatic element brought out, that any boy of intelligent vigour will find these narratives as fascinating as the most exciting fiction ever penned."—*London Review.*

This day, crown 8vo. price 6d.

SMALL TABLEAUX. By the Rev. CHARLES TURNER.

Next week, 18mo. price 5s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS in ASTROLOGY. By NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.A.S. With Coloured Diagram and numerous Illustrations.

This day, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MODERN METHODS of ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY. By E. M. REYNOLDS, M.A., Mathematical Master in Clifton College.

Next week, 8vo. price 6s.

The FALL of MAN, and Other Sermons. By the Rev. F. W. FARRAR, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Next week, 4to. price 9s.

A GEOMETRICAL NOTE-BOOK. Containing Easy Problems in Geometrical Drawing, preparatory to the Study of Geometry. For the Use of Schools. By F. B. KITCHENER, M.A., Mathematical Master at Rugby.

This day, 8vo. sewed, price 6d.

CHURCH PROSPECTS and CHURCH DUTIES. A Sermon preached at St. Martin's, Leicester. By the Rev. D. J. VAUGHAN, M.A., Vicar.

Macmillan & Co. London.

ELEGANT AND SERVICEABLE WEDDING PRESENT.

This day, in One sumptuous Volume, super-royal 8vo. cloth extra, price Two Guineas,

THE ROYAL COOKERY BOOK.

By JULES GOUFFÉ,

CHEF DE CUISINE OF THE PARIS JOCKEY CLUB.

Translated and adapted for English Use by ALPHONSE GOUFFÉ, Head Pastrycook to Her Majesty the Queen.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

Large Plates beautifully printed in Colours and One Hundred and Sixty-one Woodcuts.

The PALL MALL GAZETTE says:—"Jules Gouffé, the most renowned *officier de bouches* of the present day, has written, and Messrs. Hachette have published, by far the ablest and most complete work on Cookery that has ever been submitted to the gastronomic world. It is difficult to say which is most admirable—the eminent good sense and thorough knowledge of his subject displayed by the greatest cook in existence, and those with which he has been endowed; or the clear, lucid, and illustrated style in which the great French publisher... The recipes contained in M. Gouffé's work must be studied and performed in order to be appreciated as they deserve. In performing his task, M. Gouffé acknowledges with gratitude the assistance he has received from many eminent artists of the day, and more especially from his distinguished Brothers, Alphonse and Hippolite, the elder of whom has for the last twenty-five years filled a high position at the Court of Queen Victoria, and the younger has likewise directed the art of cookery in the royal kitchen during the same period. Every assistance that can be rendered from pencil as well as pen the student of 'Le Livre de Cuisine' enjoys. It is impossible to speak too highly of the clearness of M. Gouffé's language, of the minuteness and exactitude of his directions, or of the marvellous grace and beauty of the wood engravings and chromolithographs, by which he on all occasions illustrates his theory and his practice."

The ATHENÆUM says:—"The work is sumptuously produced. Each delicacy has been studied by the artist from nature. Apart from their scientific value, the coloured plates are charming works of art.... Within its covers are laid the mingled verdicts of the leading *chefs* of our time. Jules Gouffé is of a race of cooks. He has a profound sense of the dignity of his vocation.

Prospectus will be forwarded on application.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

NEW BOOKS to ASK FOR at the LIBRARIES.

COUSIN JACK : a Domestic Novel. By a New Writer.

2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

"It is something, when novels have earned for themselves their present deplorable reputation, to find one which is thoroughly exciting and yet perfectly innocent. 'Cousin Jack' is really a good novel; and though it has an element yet it has no harm in it, while, though we are ourselves somewhat past the age of novel-reading, we have to confess to having been led on and on until what we meant to be a mere pastime of it for the sake of repelling the attractions called vice, we have remained in it with real interest.... It introduces many characters of great form and beauty; is extremely well written, and it has a tenderness and delicacy of tone which show that its writer must be in the best sense of the word a real lady.... It is a pure, high-toned, and graceful story."

Literary Churchman.

OTHER PEOPLE'S WINDOWS. By J. Hain Friswell.

2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

"The old project of a window in the bosom to render the soul of man visible, is what every honest fellow has a manifold reason to wish for."—*Pope's Letters*, Dec. 12, 1718.

"The author has painted all his incidents from nature, and has set down nought in malice. Upon the whole, we have not read a cleverer or more entertaining book for a long time."—*Observer*.

"It affords proof of hard and varied reading, pleasant and kindly thoughts, numerous crotchetts, much quiet and valuable reflection, and great powers of perception, accompanied with a certain sprightliness of fun which is very effective. It is very clever, very ingenious, and highly interesting. A pleasant book is this for a vacant hour, and a profitable one for the vast majority of readers."

Sunday Times.

"Amusing it undoubtedly is, but it is also something more. It abounds in shrewd observation and trenchant satire on the follies of the world. A capital book."—*London Review*.

"A pleasant set of stories, strung together on a card that has the merit of novelty. There is poetry, too, in the book: the pages are all enlivened by an abounding kindness, smartness of humour, and much good writing."—*Examiner*.

WALKS in the BLACK COUNTRY and its GREEN BORDERLAND. 1 vol. 8vo. price 12s.

"Of all American writers Elihu Burritt has done most to familiarize his countrymen with the leading features of England and of English life. It is more than twenty years since he began writing about us; and besides magazines and newspaper articles, he has published two good-sized books of English travel before the present. These are 'Travelling in England,' and 'Travelling in Scotland and London to Liverpool.' They are all distinguished by a tone of quiet affection for the land of his ancestors, which never degenerates into vulgar flattery, but is more like the tender regard of a grown man for his parents, whom, after many years, he comes to visit from far distant climes. The present volume is not the least agreeable of the three. It mixes up fact and sentiment in about equal proportions, and is always entertaining even when it is not writing naturally and interestingly of great scenes and events. His sketches of English scenes, the miles and miles of tender radiance of English skies and suns, which he thinks superior to American, and the storied buildings of old English towns, kindles in the reader a pleasure almost equal to the writer's. The volume is a charming one, and should be widely read."—*Daily News*.

"We need not say that anything Mr. Burritt writes is pretty sure to have, at least, the merit of being readable. But it would be unfair to say only so much of the book before us. It is one of the most interesting local histories we have ever read."—*London Review*.

ARTISTS and ARABS; or, Sketching in Sunshine. By

HENRY BLACKBURN, Author of 'Travelling in Spain.' With numerous Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"It is full of air and light, and its style is laden, so to speak, with a sense of unutterable freedom and enjoyment.... A book which would remind us not of the article on Algeria in a Gazetteer, but of Turner's picture of a sunrise on the African coast."—*Athenæum*.

LIFE, LETTERS, and POSTHUMOUS WORKS of

FREDRIKA BREMER. Edited by her Sister, CHARLOTTE BREMER. Translated from the Swedish by FREDERICK MILOW. Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

Being a true and complete professor, Jules Gouffé can treat of the *Domestic Cuisine* as well as that of a Rothschild or a Hartford. The first part of his immense labour—immense because every page has been distilled out of patient experience—might be read with infinite advantage in every English family of the middle class. Herein taste—and the finest taste—is in company with strict economy."

"Impressing in size, majestic in tone, it has illustrations and adornments which in their beauty make it a work of art, as it is of science."

The SATURDAY REVIEW says:—"M. Jules Gouffé is the author of this sumptuous volume. He has been moved to compose it by the sight of the unutterable platiitudes into which the notabilities of culinary literature are constantly falling. It seems that the servile nexus of imitators have found their way even as far as the kitchen, and have *rasé la profession* so low as to degrade it in the esteem of all true judges.... Gouffé is an excellent guide, and we heartily trust him thoroughly. For with the help of his cookbooks he will bring the art of cooking to a general scene, and for the luxuries of a West-End Club, *la cuisine de ménage* receives its due share of attention, and if transcendental dinners can be prepared from the formulæ therein contained, so may the simple repasts of Government clerks and commercial travellers. The whole realm of the kitchen will find in M. Gouffé's 'Livre de Cuisine' an irrefragable authority; and numerous illustrations in the way of chromolithographs, woodcuts, and even geometrical figures enable the novice, not only to distinguish between good and bad meat, but to lay the cloth tastefully, and to fold a napkin *cuisse à la fau*."

Prospectus will be forwarded on application.

NEW BOOKS to be OBTAINED at any BOOKSELLER'S.

TABLE-TALK and OPINIONS of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. (Bayard Edition.)

VATHEK. By William Beckford. A New Edition, with Notes. (Bayard Edition.)

BAYARD EDITIONS. 2s. 6d. each.

The STORY of the CHEVALIER BAYARD. ABDAULLAH. By Édouard Boullay.

DE JOINVILLE'S SAINT LOUIS the KING. TABLE-TALK of NAPOLEON.

The ESSAYS of ABRAHAM COWLEY. VATHEK. By William Beckford.

"The Bayard Series is a perfect marvel of cheapness, and of exquisite taste in the binding and getting up. We hope and believe that these delicate morsels of choice literature will be widely and faithfully welcomed."—Nonconformist.

SECOND EDITION of the VOYAGE ALONE: a Sail in the Yawl 'Rob Roy.' By JOHN MACGREGOR, Author of 'A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe.' With Illustrations. Price 5s.

Also, now ready,

A THOUSAND MILES in the ROB ROY CANOE. Fifth Edition, 5s.

The ROB ROY on the BALTIc. Second Edition, 5s.

CHEAP EDITIONS of the following:—

The WHITE WIFE, and other Legends and Stories. By CUTHBERT BEENE. Fcap. 2s. 6d.

FEMALE LIFE in PRISON. By the PAISLEY MATRON. Fcap. 2s. 6d.

MYSELF and MY RELATIVES. Fcap. 2s. 6d.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS,

By order of all Booksellers.

The HISTORY of CANADA, from its first Discovery to the Present Time. By JOHN MACMULLEN, Esq., Author of 'The Camp and Barrack Room.' 8vo. cloth, 16s.

TWO THOUSAND MILES on HORSEBACK; or, Sante Fe and Back: a Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. By JAMES F. MELINE. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, Author of 'Venetian Life.' 1 vol. post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

TAUCHNITZ'S ENGLISH EDITIONS OF GERMAN AUTHORS.

Each Volume, cloth flexible, 2s. The following are now ready:—

1. NATHAN the WISE. By LESSING.
 2. ON THE HEIGHTS. By B. AUERBACH. 3 vols.
 3. IN THE YEAR '13. By FRITZ REUTER. 1 vol.
 4. FAUST. By GOETHE. 1 vol.
 5. UNDINE, and OTHER TALES. By FOQUE. 1 vol.
 6. L'ARRABBIATA. By PAUL HAYSEL. 1 vol.
 7. THE PRINCESS, and OTHER TALES. By HEINRICH ZECHKE. 1 vol.
- Other Volumes are in preparation.

London Agents: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet-street.

**MESSRS. BLACKWOOD'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

**THE HISTORY OF THE INVASION
OF THE CRIMEA.**

By A. W. KINGLAKE, Esq. M.P. The Third and Fourth Volumes, in 8vo. price 3s. cloth, with numerous Maps, Plans, and Diagrams.

THE SPANISH GYPSY: A POEM.

By GEORGE ELIOT. Crown 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth.

THE "EVER-VICTORIOUS ARMY."

A HISTORY of the CHINESE CAMPAIGN under Lieut.-Col. C. G. GORDON, C.B. R.E., and of the SUPPRESSION of the TAI-PING REBELLION. By ANDREW WILSON, Author of 'England's Policy in China,' and formerly Editor of the *China Mail*. In 8vo. with Maps. [Next week.]

HANDY BOOK OF METEOROLOGY.

By ALEXANDER BUCHAN, M.A., Secretary to the Scottish Meteorological Society. A New and Enlarged Edition, in crown 8vo. with 8 Coloured Charts and other Engravings, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

**THE ILIAD OF HOMER IN ENGLISH
VERSE.**

IN THE SPENSERIAN STANZA. By Professor CONINGTON and Mr. WORSLEY. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s. cloth.

**KNOX'S LITURGY AND THE WEST-
MINSTER DIRECTORY.**

THE BOOK of COMMON ORDER, commonly known as KNOX'S LITURGY and the DIRECTORY for PUBLIC WORSHIP of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND. With Historical Introductions and Illustrative Notes, by the Rev. G. W. SPROTT, B.A., and the Rev. THOS. LEISHMAN, M.A. Handsomely printed, in crown 8vo. in imitation of the large Editions of Andrew Hart, on toned paper, in cloth, red edges, price 8s. 6d. cloth.

**HANDY BOOK OF THE FLOWER-
GARDEN;**

Being PLAIN PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS for the PROPAGATION, CULTURE, and ARRANGEMENT of PLANTS in FLOWER-GARDENS all the YEAR ROUND; embracing all Classes of Gardens, from the largest to the smallest. With Engraved Plans, illustrative of the various Systems of Grouping in Beds and Borders. By DAVID THOMSON, Gardener to Lady Mary C. Nisbet Hamilton, Archerfield and Dirleton Gardens. In crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

45, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH; and 37,
PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

NEW VOLUME OF THE ANNUAL REGISTER.

Just published, in 8vo. price 18s.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER:

A Review of Public Events at Home and Abroad, for the Year 1867;

Being the Fifth Volume of an Improved Series.

The Volumes from 1863 to 1866 are still to be had, price 18s. each.

London: RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place; and the other Proprietors.

English and European News.

T H E M A I L.

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting Matter from the Times. The Newspaper hitherto known as the Evening Mail, having become the property of the Proprietors of the Times, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of THE MAIL, at the price of 3d. per copy as heretofore, or 8d. a week, post free. The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each Paper will contain the News and all Matters of Interest appearing in the three previous numbers of the Times, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing Abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain THE MAIL through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on payment, at Printing House Square, London.

Now ready, the Third Edition of a

STANDARD WORK ON ECCLESIASTICAL ORNAMENT.

UGIN'S GLOSSARY

OF

ECCLESIASTICAL ORNAMENT AND COSTUME.

Setting forth the Origin, History, and Mystical Signification of the various Emblems, Devices, and Symbolical Colours, peculiar to CHRISTIAN DESIGN of the MIDDLE AGES, with especial reference to the DECORATION of the SACRED VESTMENTS and ALTAR FURNITURE formerly used in the English Church. Compiled from Ancient Authorities and Examples, by A. WELBY PUGIN, Architect, Professor of Ecclesiastical Antiquities at St. Mary's College, Oscott. Illustrated by Extracts from the Works of Durandus, Georgius, Bona, Catalani, Gerbert, Martene, Molanus, Thiers, Mabillon, Ducange, &c. Enlarged and Revised by the Rev. BERNARD SMITH, M.A., of St. Mary's College, Oscott. Third Edition. 1 vol. imp. 4to.

Illustrated by SEVENTY-THREE PLATES, in Gold and Colours, and about 50 Woodcuts in the Letter-press, containing Examples of the Ecclesiastical Costume of the Roman, English, French, and German Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; Frontals, Curtains, and Dossels of Altars; the Embroidering of the Orphreys and Hoods of Copes, Stoles, Maniples, and Chasubles; Apparels of Albs; Patterns of Diapering for Ceilings, Walls, and precious Stuffs; Borders and Powderings; Floriated Crosses; Emblems of the Holy Trinity; the Five Wounds and Passion of our Blessed Lord, the Four Evangelists, of our Blessed Lady, the Mysteries of the Rosary; Monograms of the Holy Name; Examples of the Nimbus; Conventional Forms of Animals and Flowers for Heraldic Decoration; Altar and Church Linen, Funeral Palls, &c. The whole drawn, coloured, adapted, and described from ancient Authorities, by A. Welby Pugin, Architect.

Elegantly half bound in red morocco, gilt top, uncut, 6l. 6s.

Copies have recently been sold by public auction for 10s. and upwards; a New Edition was therefore demanded both by Ritualistic Enthusiasts and Artists.

London: B. QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Newman's (J. H.) Parochial and Plain Sermons.

Edited by the Rev. W. J. COPELAND, Rector of Farnham, Essex. From the Text of the last Editions published by Messrs. Rivington. 8 vols. crown 8vo. 6s. each. [Vols. I. and II. just published.]

The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;
being the Bampton Lectures for 1866. By HENRY PARRY LIDDON, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Annals of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; from its

Foundation to A.D. 1867; containing an Account of the various collections of Printed Books and MSS. there preserved; with a brief Preliminary Sketch of the earlier Library of the University. By W. D. MACRAY, M.A., Assistant in the Library, Chaplain of Magdalene and New Colleges. 8vo. 12s.

Proceedings at the Laying of the First Stone of Keble
College, Oxford, on St. Mark's Day, 1868. With a Design and Plan of the Building. Small 4to. 3s. 6d.

Sketches of the Rites and Customs of the Greco-Russian
CHURCH. By H. C. ROMANOFF. With an Introductory Notice by the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Flosculi Cheltonienses: a Selection from the Chelten-
ham College Prize Poems, 1846-1866. Edited by C. S. JERRAM, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, and THEODORE W. JAMES, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. 9s.

RIVINGTONS, London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

New Story by the Author of 'The Woman in White,' 'Armadale,' 'No Name,' 'The Dead Secret,' &c.

THE MOONSTONE, by WILKIE COLLINS.

Contents.

PROLOGUE.
The Storming of Seringapatam.

THE STORY.
First Period.—The Loss of the Diamond.
Second Period.—The Discovery of the Truth.

EPilogue.
The Finding of the Diamond.

PERIOD OF THE STORY:—From the Year 1848 to the Year 1850.

SCENES OF ACTION.

1. The Palace of Seringapatam.
2. A Quicksand on the Coast of Yorkshire.
3. Montagu-square, London.
4. A Villa at Hampstead.
5. Shore-lane, London.
6. The Sacred City of Somnauth.

Just published, 1 vol. 4to. cloth, price 8s.

A MESO-GOTHIC GLOSSARY, with an Introduction, an Outline of Meso-Gothic Grammar, and a List of Anglo-Saxon and Old and Modern English Words, etymologically connected with Meso-Gothic, by the Rev. W. Skeat, M.A.

London: Asher & Co., 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

THE LATE DR. HUGH FALCONER.

Now ready, in 3 vols. pp. profusely illustrated, price 1s. 2d.

PALÆONTOLOGICAL MEMOIRS and NOTES on the late HUGH FALCONER, A.M. M.D.

With Portrait and Biographical Sketch of the Author,

Compiled and Edited

By CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D. F.R.S.

For detailed Prospectus, see *Athenæum*, Feb. 8, page 197.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 122, Fleet-street, W.

BAEDEKER'S GUIDES.

Just published,

NORTHERN GERMANY and the RHINE. Handbook for Travellers, by R. BAEDEKER. 13 Maps and 31 Plans. 6s.

SOUTHERN GERMANY and AUSTRIA. (Shortly.)

PARIS and NORTHERN FRANCE. With Maps and Plans, Second Edition. 5s.

SWITZERLAND, with the Lakes of Northern Italy, Savoy, and the adjacent Districts of Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Tyrol. With general Travelling Maps, special Maps, Plans, Panoramas, and Views. 12mo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

NORTHERN ITALY—to Florence and Ancona. 6 Maps and 20 Plans. 5s.

CENTRAL ITALY and ROME. 3 Maps and 8 Plans. 5s.

SOUTHERN ITALY and SICILY. 4 Maps and 6 Plans. 5s.

THE TRAVELLER'S MANUAL of CONVERSATION in ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and ITALIAN; together with a copious Vocabulary and short Questions in those Languages. 17th Edition, 1864. 3s.

BAEDEKER'S HANDBOOKS in GERMAN and FRENCH kept on hand. A List on application.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

THOMAS BOSWORTH has just published

THE OLIVE LEAF: a Pilgrimage to Rome, Jerusalem, and Constantinople in 1867, for the Re-union of the Faithful. By WILLIAM WYNDEHAM MALET, Vicar of Ardley. Crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 6s. net.

WHO'S WHO; or, The Three Brothers. A Tale for the Day. By W. P. MANN, Author of 'From the Cradle to the Grave,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. net.

ORGAN HARMONIES for the GREGORIAN PSALM TONES, giving Eight Varied Harmonies to each Tone and Ending. By ARTHUR H. BROWN. Royal 8vo. sewed, 3s. 6d. post free.

SERMONS PAROCHIAL and OCCASIONAL. By FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, D.C.L. Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Lambeth. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d. net.

CARMEN RUSTICANUM: An Essay on the Condition of the Peasantry, considered in connexion with Memory as the Model of Character, Hope as the Companion of Life, and Self-Love as the Mainspring of Human Exertion; with Incidental Reflections. By ARISTYLUS HAZEL. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

London: Thomas Bosworth, 215, Regent-street.

SCHWEPPES MINERAL WATERS.—By Special Appointment to Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Every bottle is protected by a label having name and trade-mark—Manufactories, London, Liverpool, Derby, Bristol, Glasgow, Malvern.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Head Office—1, BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, BANK. Capital—5,000,000. sterling.

FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCES at Home and Abroad, arranged on moderate terms and liberal conditions.

The Renewal Receipts for MIDSUMMER Quarter are now ready, and should be taken up on the following day.

ROBERT LEWIS, Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE. Established in 1797.

No. 70, LOMBARD-STREET, CITY, and No. 57, CHARING CROSS, WESTMINSTER.

Directors.

Henry Robert Brand, Esq. Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq. M.P. Octavius E. Cope, Esq. Henry Lancelet Holland, Esq. John Coope Davis, Esq. Sir John Lubbock, Bart.

Henry Farquhar, Esq. John Stewart Oxley, Esq.

Chas. Emanuel Goodhart, Esq. Benjamin Shaw, Esq.

James A. Gordon, M.D. F.R.S. M. Wyllie, Jun. Esq. M.P.

This Company offers complete and moderate Rates of Premium, low Rates without participation in Profits.

Loans, in connexion with Life Assurance, on approved security, in sums of not less than 500l.

Annual Premium required for the Assurance of 100l. for the whole term of life:—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£1 11 0	£1 15 0	40	£2 18 10	£3 6 5
20	1 13 10	1 19 2	50	4 0 9	4 10 7
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	60	6 1 0	6 7 4

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

NOTICE.—This day is published, in 1 vol. price 6s. the Cheap Edition of

NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL: a Novel. By the Author of 'Cometh up as a Flower.'

READY.
LOVE, or MARRIAGE? a New Novel.
By WILLIAM BLACK.
vois.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

Nearly ready, crown 8vo. 4s.

BALLADS, AND OTHER POEMS.

ORIGINAL and TRANSLATED.

By the late Right Hon. Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart. K.C.B.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

**NEW AND UNIFORM EDITION OF
THE POETICAL WORKS OF
MR. ROBERT BROWNING,**

In Six Monthly Volumes, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. each.

Now ready, VOLUME V.

**A SOUL'S TRAGEDY—LURIA—CHRISTMAS-EVE and EASTER-DAY
—MEN and WOMEN,**

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

**NEW UNIFORM AND STANDARD EDITION OF
MR. THACKERAY'S WORKS,**

In Monthly Volumes, large crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. each.

Now ready,

THE VIRGINIANS; a TALE of the LAST CENTURY. Vol. I.

With 24 Steel Engravings and numerous Woodcuts.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW NOVEL by the AUTHOR of 'COUSIN STELLA.'

Now ready, 3 vols. post 8vo.

TWO FRENCH MARRIAGES.

By Mrs. C. JENKIN,

Author of 'Cousin Stella,' 'Once and Again,' 'Who Breaks—Pays,' &c.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

**MRS. HENRY WOOD'S MAGAZINE.
THE ARGOSY.**

JULY Number, now ready.

Contents.

1. ANNE HEREFORD. By the Author of 'East Lynne.' (Illustrated.)—2. A WELCOME to SUMMER.—3. MADAME RECAMIER.—4. ROGER MONK.—5. OUT of the WORLD. By Hesba Stretton.—6. A FEW MONTHS in LEIPZIG.—7. BURIED ALONE.—8. OUR LOG-BOOK.

Price SIXPENCE Monthly.

CHARLES W. WOOD, 18, Tavistock-street, Strand.

Just published, imperial 4to. half bound in morocco, 3l. 10s.

VILLA AND COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE.Select Examples of Country and Suburban Residences recently erected,
With a full Descriptive Notice of each Building.

Thirty Villas and Cottages, the Works of Nineteen different Architects, are illustrated by Plans, Elevations, and Sections, together with occasional Perspective Views and Details. The buildings are fully described, and in nearly every case a statement of the actual cost is given.

London: BLACKIE & SON, 44, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in 2 large vols., including the SUPPLEMENT, imperial 8vo. cloth, 4l. 15s.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER:A GENERAL DICTIONARY of GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL, POLITICAL,
STATISTICAL, and DESCRIPTIVE.

With a SUPPLEMENT, bringing the information down to the latest time.

Edited by W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D. F.R.G.S.

With about 800 Wood Engravings.

** The SUPPLEMENT, just published, may be had separately,
in 1 vol. cloth, 16s.

London: BLACKIE & SON, 44, Paternoster-row.

SIX POUNDS PER WEEK
While held up by Fire, and
42,000 in Case of DEATH caused by
ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND,
May be secured by an Annual Payment of from 42 to 66 1/2.
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, or
the Local Agents, or at the Offices,
64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET.
W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET
and CHARING-CROSS.** Established 1782.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
Prompt and liberal loss-settlements.
GEORGE W. LOVELL, Secretary.

**HAND-IN-HAND FIRE and LIFE INSUR-
ANCE OFFICE, 1, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.**
The Oldest Office in the Kingdom. Instituted for Fire Busi-
ness, A.D. 1696. Extended to Life, 1836.
The Whole of the Profits Divided Yearly amongst the Members.
RETURNS for 1868.

Fire Department—80 per cent. of the Premiums paid on Fire-
Claims.

Life Department—85 per cent. of the Premiums on all Policies of
above 5 years' standing.

Accumulated Capital (31st Dec., 1867)—1,191,063.

The Directors are willing to appoint as Agents persons of good
position and character.

**IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

Instituted 1850.
The security of a Subscribed Capital of £700,000, and an Assurance
Fund amounting to more than seven years' purchase of the
total Annual Income.

Eighty per cent. of the Profits divided among the Assured every
Five Years.

Assurances of all kinds, Without Profits, at considerably Reduced
Rates.

Policies granted at very Low Rates of Premium for the First Five
Years.

The Liberal Conditions in respect of Foreign Residence and
Travel, Revival of Lapsed Policies and Surrender Values.

Whole World Licences free of charge, when the circumstances are
favourable.

Endowments for Children.

Annuities, Deferred, or Reversionary.

Notices of Assignment referred and acknowledged without a Fee.

The revised Prospectus, with full particulars and tables, to be
obtained at the Company's Offices, 1, Old Broad-street, E.C., and 16, Pall Mall, S.W., and of the Agents throughout the
Kingdom.

ANDREW BADEN, Actuary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

**SCOTTISH UNION FIRE and LIFE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY.**—London, 37, Cornhill; Edinburgh
and Dublin. Established 1824. Invested funds at 1st August,
1867, £1,000,000.

The Office Books close for the year on the 31st of July, and all
Policies taken out before that date will rank for four years' terms
at the next division of profits, which will take place in 1871.

For proposal and Prospectuses, containing all necessary
particulars, may be had at the Offices as above, or of the Company's agents.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

JOHN JACKSON, Assistant Secretary.

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FIRE and LIFE.**

81, CORNHILL (corner of Finch-lane), and
70, BAKER-STREET. Portman-square, London;

And in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg,
Berlin, and Berne.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Directors, Trustees, &c.

James Bentley, Esq.
Daniel Britten, Esq.
Charles Charlton, Esq.
S. Prestwich, Esq.
Bennet Drury, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.
Edmund Holland, Esq.
Wm. Burroughs Lewis, Esq.
George Meek, Esq.
Joseph Remington Mills, Esq. M.P.
Joseph Truman Mills, Esq.
John Worrell, Esq.
John Thomas, Esq.
George Spencer Smith, Esq.
Stephen Soames, Esq.
W. Foster White, Esq.
Colonel Wilson, Alderman.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES due at MIDSUMMER should be paid
within fifteen days from the 25th of June.

The Directors are ready to receive proposals for insuring prop-
erty generally, at equitable rates. All losses promptly and
liberally settled.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Office combines every advantage offered by any Assurance
Company. Its great and large capital afford perfect security,
The Premiums are very moderate, and the Bonuses distributed
have been unusually large.

June, 1868.

CLEMENT J. OLDHAM, Secretary.

**STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
and CHURCH DECORATIONS.**

HEATON, BUTLER & RAYNE,
GARRICK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 3s. 6d. post free.
Prize Medal—London and Paris.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—
The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION;
and the best mild aperient for Delicate Constitutions, especially
adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.
DINNEFORD & CO., 178, New Bond-street, London;
and of all Chemists throughout the World.

**PEPSINE—SILVER MEDAL—
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.**

Morson's Pepsine Wine, Globules and Lozenges
The popular remedy for weak digestion. Manufactured by
T. MORSON & SON, 31, 32, and 33, SOUTHAMPTON-BOW,
Russell-squares, London, W.C. Bottles from 3s. Boxes from
2s. 6d. Globules in Bottles, from 2s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

By Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,

SENDS a CATALOGUE GRATIS and POST PAID.

It contains upwards of 700 ILLUSTRATIONS of his Unrivalled STOCK of STERLING SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE, NICKEL SILVER and BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, DISH COVERS, HOT-WATER DISHES, STOVES, FENDERS, MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, KITCHEN RANGES, LAMPS, GASELIERS, TEA TRAYS, URNS and KETTLES, CLOCKS, TABLE CUTLERY, BATHS, TOILET WARE, TURNERY, IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, BEDROOM CABINET FURNITURE, &c., with LISTS of PRICES, and PLANS of the

TWENTY LARGE SHOW-ROOMS,

At 39, OXFORD-STREET; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, NEWMAN-STREET; 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE;
and 1, NEWMAN-YARD, LONDON, W.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 30 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington & Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamenteally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern	Thread Pattern	Kings' or Shell Thread	s. d.							
12 Table Forks.....					2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10
12 Table Spoons.....					2	0	0	2	4	0	2	10
12 Dessert Forks.....					1	10	0	1	12	0	1	15
12 Dessert Spoons.....					1	10	0	1	12	0	1	15
12 Tea Spoons.....					1	0	0	1	12	0	1	15
12 Egg Spoons, gilt handles.....					10	0	0	12	0	13	0	9
2 Sauce Ladies.....					6	0	0	8	0	9	0	9
1 Gravy Spoon.....					6	6	0	9	0	10	1	11
2 Salt Spoons, gilt handles.....					3	6	0	9	0	10	1	11
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt handle.....					1	6	0	8	0	9	0	9
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.....					2	6	0	3	6	0	4	3
1 Pair of Fish Carvers.....					1	4	0	1	10	0	1	10
1 Butter Knife.....					2	6	0	4	0	5	6	0
1 Soup Ladle.....					10	0	0	12	0	16	0	17
1 Sugar Sifter.....					3	0	0	4	0	6	0	5
Total.....					9	10	9	13	9	0	18	9
					6	9	6	14	17	3		

Any Article to be had singly at the same prices. An Oak Chest to contain the above, and a relative number of Knives, &c. £2. 15s.

A Second Quality of FIDDLE PATTERN:—

Table Spoons and Forks..... £1 2 0 per dozen.

Dessert do. do. 0 18 0 ..

Ten Spoons 0 10 0 ..

Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Crust and Liqueur Frames, &c. at proportionate prices.

All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WM. S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with or-molu ornaments, 31. 6d. to 331. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 51. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 31. 3s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich or-molu ornaments, from 31. 2s. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 11. 8s. to 100l.; Fire-irons, from 3s. 3d. the set to 4s.—The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

DISH COVERS and HOT-WATER DISHES in every variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, are on show at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. Block Tin, 10s. the Set of Six; elegant modern patterns, 35s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. the Set; Britannia Metal, with or without Silver-plated Handles, 31. 2s. to 61. 6s. the Set of Five; Electro-plated, 31. to 36s. the Set of Four; Block Tin Hot-water Dishes, with wells for gravy, 18s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 80s.; Electro-plated on nickel, full size, &c.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

Ivory Handles.	Table Knives per Dozen.	Dessert Knives per Dozen.	Carvers per Pair.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3½-inch Ivory handles	13 0	10 6	5 0
3½-inch very balance handles	16 0	14 0	5 0
4-inch ivory balance handles	21 0	16 0	5 9
4-inch fine ivory handles	29 0	21 0	8 0
Ditto, with silver ferrules	34 0	27 0	12 0
Ditto, with silver ferrules	42 0	32 0	13 6
Nickel electro-silver handles	35 0	43 0	18 6
Silver handles, of any pattern	50 0	59 0	7 6
	54 0	54 0	21 0
Boat and Horn Handles. Knives and Forks per Dozen.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
White bone handles	13 6	11 0	3 0
Ditto balance handles	23 0	17 0	4 6
Black horn rimmed shoulders	18 0	15 6	4 6
Ditto, very strong riveted handles	19 6	9 6	3 0

The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, and of the new plated fish eating knives and forks and carvers.

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA TRAYS.—An assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS wholly, unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier-Maché Trays, per set of three..... from 20s. to 10 guineas.
Ditto, Iron ditto..... from 10s. to 4 guineas.
Convex shape, ditto from 7s. 6d.
Round and Gothic Waiters and Bread Baskets, equally low.

GASELIERS in GLASS or METAL.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers in metal and glass all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are ON SHOW over his TWENTY LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the Kingdom, viz., from 12s. 6d. (two-light), to 23s.

CLOCKS, CANDLESTICKS, BRONZES, and LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON invites inspection to his Stock of these, displayed in two large Show-Rooms. Each article is of guaranteed quality, and some are objects of pure Virtù, the productions of the first Manufacturers of Paris, from whom William S. Burton imports them direct:—

CLOCKS	from 7s. 6d. to 43s.
CANDLESTICKS	13s. 6d. to 16s. 10s. per pair.
BRONZES	18s. 0d. to 16s. 10s.
LAMPS, Modératour	6s. 0d. to 9s.
PURE COLZA OIL	3s. 7d. per gallon.

BEDDING MANUFACTURED on the premises, and guaranteed by WILLIAM S. BURTON.

For Bedsteads, Wide.	3 Feet 6 In.	4 Feet 6 In.	5 Feet
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Best Straw Paillasses	12 0	16 0	18 0
Best French Alva Mattresses	18 6	2 3 6	1 6 6
Best Cotton Flock Mattresses	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 6
Coloured Wool Mattresses	1 5 6	1 1 0	1 1 4
Best Brown Mattresses	1 5 6	1 1 0	1 1 4
Best Town ditto, extra thick	1 5 6	1 1 0	1 1 4
Good White Wool Mattresses	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 3 0
Extra Super do.	3 0 0	3 18 0	4 1 0
Good Horse Hair do.	2 5 0	2 18 0	3 6 6
Extra Super do.	3 10 0	3 18 0	4 10 0
French Spring Hair Stuffing	12 0	4 7 6	4 15 0
French Wool and Hair Mattress for use over spring	2 17 0	3 15 0	4 40
Extra Super do.	3 17 0	5 0 0	5 11 0
Best Bedding, Country, 12s. 6d. Tick	1 18 0	2 7 0	
Do. do. Grey Goose Border Linen Ticks	3 10 0	5 0 0	5 13 6
Do. do. best White do. in best Linen	4 17 0	6 17 6	7 12 0

Feather Pillows, 3s. 6d. to 14s.; Bolsters from 6s. to 20s. 6d.

Down Pillows from 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

Blankets, Counterpanes, and Sheets in every variety.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BEDSTEADS in the Kingdom is WILLIAM S. BURTON's. He has EIGHT LARGE ROOMS devoted to the Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with Bedding, Bed-hangings, and Bedroom Furniture, all manufactured by William S. Burton, and of guaranteed quality. Portable Folding Bedsteads from 1s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 1s.; and Cots, from 1s. 6d. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 11. 13s. 6d. to 42s.

FURNITURE, in complete Suites for Bedroom, of Mahogany, Birch, Fancy Woods, Polished and Japanned Deal, always on show. These are made by WILLIAM S. BURTON, at his Manufactury, 84, NEWMAN-STREET, and every Article is guaranteed. China Toilet Ware in great variety, from 4s. Set of Five Pieces.

TEA URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.—The largest assortment of London-made TEA URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 30s. to 62s.

BATHS AND TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has one large Show-room devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILET WARE. The Stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the Public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this Establishment the most distinguished in this Country.—Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 31. to 51. 12s.; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 14s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A Large Assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 1s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.